INCONSISTENT ISSUE #

The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 48 NO. 14 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1915 PRICE THREE CENTS

VOTE ON SEWERAGE

The Tax-payers Will Decide This Question on May Third

WILL NOT INCREASE TAXES

In May the citizens of Middletown will vote upon the important question of building a sewer system. After long and careful investigation by experts to determine the system best adapted to Middletown's situation and needs, a plan of sewerage costing $22,000 has been chosen, and its adoption will be decided by the taxpayers of the town.

The question of the hygienic and business value of a good sewer system is no more open to argument than the question whether tallow candles should replace electric lights or the omnibus the railroad special.

There can be no discussion save upon the single point, "Can our community pay for it without raising the tax?"

Here is the undoubted proof that it can do so.

A rather too liberal allowance for all items of expense, makes the town's yearly budget $5600, and its income $10,150, or a surplus of about $4500.

The town's present liabilities for interest charges on the Light and Water bonds, is $1450 and upon the sewer bonds would be a further sum of $1250, or $2750 in all, which taken from the town's present annual income will leave a remainder of $2900.

But the town after this year would not have this $1450 interest charge on the Light and Water bonds since that Commission is now earning over and above all expenses, about $3000 yearly and has therefore, very properly promised in future to meet this interest charge of $1450, which would add that amount to the town's surplus, making it a total of $4350.

Thus in no event, can the interest of $1250 on the sewer system bonds, and a further yearly sum of $1250 set aside for a sinking fund to meet the bonds at maturity, amount to this total yearly surplus of the town of $4300 as shown above, but leaves about $1600 over and above these two charges.

Again the time is rapidly approaching when the State Board of Health will compel the town to put in a sewer system.

Every well—some 12 or 14—which the local Board of Health have had scientifically examined has shown the presence of disease germs of various kinds to such an extent as to cause every one thus examined to be closed by order of the Board.

A leading physician here who is specially posted in the matter, expresses the opinion that if they were thus examined every well in town would be condemned!

One of the first questions a stranger considering residence or investments here, is "Have you a sewer system?" So that the value of a sewer system to the town from a purely business standpoint will be large, while its value as a health measure is even greater. Some day the ever increasing numbers of large sink wells in the town and the large use of well water may cause a destructive epidemic here which will damage the town, in life and reputation infinitely more than the cost of a sewer system.

These facts will be cheerfully shown to any one wishing to examine them by Mr. W. S. Letherbury. Then upon what ground can any one object to this needed, public improvement?

AGED VETERAN DEAD

DELAWARE CITY, Del., April 5th—Oliver Jones, 70 years old, a Civil War veteran, died at his home in Washington street early this morning from a paralytic stroke, being taken ill about 9 o'clock last night. He had been bridgetender at the canal drawbridge here for fifteen years.

He served during the entire Civil War with the First Delaware regiment enlisting the first time for three months, the next for three years, and enlisting again on the field for the remainder of the war. He fought in the battle of Gettysburg and many other important battles of the war.

He was among the first men to enter the city of Norfolk after its capture, the First Delaware being the first regiment to enter the city. He is survived by a wife and a family of grown children.

The farmers in this vicinity say that the snow greatly benefited the crops, especially the wheat crop, as the snow was the first water the crops have had since the latter part of February.

Sergent Donaldson, retired, keeper of the National Cemetery at Fort Mott, N. J., gave a birthday party Saturday. Among the guests were the non-commissioned officers staff and the non-commissioned officers of Fort Mott.

Automobile speed limit signs have been placed at the entrances of Fort duPont. Ten miles per hour the limit, with five miles per hour the limit at the turn in front of the field officers' quarters. This is on account of the children that are always playing near this turn.

The quartermaster steamer General Howe left for Philadelphia today, where she will undergo repairs. The steam launch Lieutenant Crosby will make the trips between Fort Delaware and Fort Mott during her absence.

COUNTY OFFICERS NAMED

The afternoon session of the Levy Court Tuesday was devoted to the election of county officers for the coming terms, the first election made during the session being that of county engineer for a term of four years. Upon motion of Commissioner Burris, seconded by Mr Groves, County Engineer James Wilson was re-elected by a vote of 6 to 1, one of the Democratic members voting blank.

The election of Mr. Wilson, which had been expected, came as a pleasant realization of the hopes and anticipation of his many friends. Mr. Wilson, who has held the office of County Engineer since that office was created in 1907, has made an enviable record, and has been one of the most efficient officials in the employ of the county.

Prior to his election as county engineer, Mr. Wilson held the office of city engineer. He was elected city engineer in 1893 and held that office until 1898. In 1907, at the beginning of the year, he was again elected city engineer, but in April of that year he was elected to fill the position of county engineer which had just been created, and he resignad his position with the city to serve the county.

When he was informed of his election Mr. Wilson, in a brief but earnest address expressed his appreciation to the Levy Court for the re-election and assured that body that he would strive to the utmost to do his duty both to the county and to the court.

"I thank you gentlemen," he said "and I assure you that I will endeavor in every way to do my duty in such a way that you will not be disappointed for your action to-day. I will do my duty to the county and to this court and I want you gentlemen to feel that I appreciate your action in re-electing me to serve for the coming term."

Mr. Wilson then assured the members that he would not only be willing but he would be pleased to do anything in his power that would serve to benefit the county, and would result for the best interests of the taxpayers of the county.

The members of the court assured Mr. Wilson that his record in office was sufficient evidence that the office of county engineer would be well looked after as long as he remained in office, and that his election was entirely a recognition of efficient service in the interests of the county.

The court then went into the election of road supervisors to serve for one-year terms, resulting in the following supervisors being elected:

Brandywine hundred—Thomas C. Casey.

Christiana hundred—Reuben Hall.

Mill Creek hundred—Ellwood Woodward.

White Clay Creek hundred—Charles Wollaston.

New Castle hundred—George W. Burris.

Pencader hundred—John W Powell.

Red Lion hundred—S. L. Beck.

St. Georges hundred—J. C. Alston.

Appoquinimink hundred—Levi Lattomus.

Blackbird hundred—George H. Bradley.

Following the election of supervisors the court went into election of county constables to fill the vacancies occasioned by the neglect of four of the constables appointed last week to secure the proper bond. Only three of the constables were elected, the court deferring action in the matter of electing a constable in New Castle hundred, in which James Wright was elected last week. The constables elected were as follows:

Brandywine hundred—Walter R. Mull.

St. Georges hundred—Elwood D. Dulin and John W. Dickinson.

The bonds of the new elected constables were read and approved.

The court also approved the contract between the court and the Jones Construction Company, whereby the latter company was awarded the contract for building ice guards for the eastern pier of the Third street bridge for $868.15.

It had been expected that members of the Board of Trustees of the New Castle county workhouse would appear before the court relative to the payment of county funds toward the support of the inmates of the workhouse, but they failed to put in an appearance.

Bethesda Church Notes

April 11th, 9.30 a. m. Brotherhood Devotional meeting.

10.30 a. m. Public worship with sermon. Subject, "A survey of the field."

2 p. m. Sunday School. The attendance and interest are gratifying. The Philathea and Baraca classes are in the field for members. Let every class seek to enlarge its membership.

7.30 p. m. To meet a popular demand the Easter musical program given last Sunday evening will be repeated. The choir is winning golden opinions. Be sure to come. The Pastor will preach a 20-minute sermon.

On next Wednesday evening Miss Grace Rohrabaek, Field Secretary of W. H. M. Society, will deliver an address in Bethesda Church. She is a speaker of great ability and this meeting under the auspices of the local branch should be largely attended. Service begins at 7.30.

Jr., League Saturday at 3 p. m.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mr. Lemont Jones visited Easton friends Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. E. W. Caswell, of New York City, is the guest of her mother Mrs. Mary Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Jones, of Wilmington, were week-end guests of her sister Mrs. John McGuire.

Miss Alice Beck, of Philadelphia, has been the guest of her father Mr. E. H. Beck and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Voshell, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Rees, near town.

Miss Ellinor Crane, of Sparrow's Point, Md., spent Easter week with Mr. and Mrs. John D. Gill in "Middle Neck".

Mr. Frank Richards, of Philadelphia, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. George Richards.

Mr. Irving Brockson, of Delaware College, Newark, was the guest of his father Mr. Samuel Brockson and wife on Sunday.

Mrs. Daniel Bacon and son Leon, of Wilmington, spent the Easter holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. James Crouch.

Mr. and Mrs. John Crossland and children, of near Claymont, spent part of last week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. George Richards.

ST. ANNES' CHURCH NOTES

The First Sunday after Easter (Low Sunday).

Morning Prayer and Sermon at 10.30 A. M.

Sunday School session at 11.45 A. M.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 7.30 P. M.

Service on Wednesday evening at 7.30 P. M.

Meetings: The Ladies Guild on Thursday at 2 o'clock. The Woman's Auxiliary on Friday at 2.30. The Junior Auxiliary on Friday at 4 o'clock.

A meeting of the Vestry is called on Monday evening at the Rectory at 7.30 P. M.

To quote the words of a parishioner, "St. Annes' Church never before looked so pretty in its Easter Floral Decorations than it did on Easter Day." And we say, all honor to the faithful few who ventured out through the blinding snow storm to minister in the Sanctuary. The many beautiful Easter lilies, amid the dark green of the Ivy taken from the exterior of the Church shown forth in all their glory. While the palms hyacinths, daffodils, tulips, pansies, sweetpeas added much to the effectiveness of the decoration.

While the attendance was not so large as would be expected had the weather been favorable, yet at least three fourths of the membership attended the Services on Easter Day. There were twenty-six present at the Early service at 8 A. M.

TOWNSEND

Mrs. Ida West spent several days last week in Philadelphia.

G. Naylor spent Easter with his sister Mrs. M. E. Money.

Levi Lattomus has recently been appointed as the new road supervisor.

Carlton MacSorley and family visited her parents Richard Hodgson family the week-end.

Mrs. William Wahl, of Wilmington, is the guest of her mother Mrs. Emma Wells.

Mrs. Charles Larrimore and daughters of Philadelphia, are visiting her parents Samuel Watts and family.

Mrs. Rebecca Foraker returned home Wednesday after staying sometime with her mother in Pottstown who is ill.

A variety shower was given to Mr. and Mrs. Poore, of Warwick, Wednesday evening, at the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. William Joiner. Many useful and acceptable gifts were received and a pleasent evening spent by all present.

The Parent-Teachers Association held in the Sunday-School room Friday evening was greatly enjoyed the children taking their parts well and the addresses by Dr. J. D. Niles and Mr. Cross were helpful and interesting. The next meeting will be held in May.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, April 11th, 1915—10.30 a. m. Public Worship with sermon.

11.45 a. m.—Sunday School session.

6.45 p. m.—Christian Endeavor service, "Tests of My Christianity" An honorary members' meeting. Mrs. Charles Derrickson, leader.

7.30 p. m.—Evening service.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting.

The impression produced by the Easter music was very favorable. Although the pipe organ was not available yet the choir triumphed magnificently over this obstacle.

THE TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per Year

KUMPLE'S NEW STORE

Mr. Norman W. Kumple after a long experience with William T. Connellee as his head clerk has gone into business for himself, having just opened a grocery store at the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Banning & Son on the corner of East Main and Church streets.

Besides putting in new and modern fixtures, Mr. Kumple has entirely repainted, refloored and repapered the store room, varnished the counters and put up along the sides, rows of shelves and stocked them with a choice and full selection of all the canned and preserved goods usually found in a well appointed, up-to-date grocery store. He also keeps all the vegetables and fruits in season, fresh and screened from dirt and flies.

In one end stands a large new display refrigerator. In another room quite protected from the flies by wire screening, is a receptacle in which are stored his various salted meats, etc.

Upon his counter, stands a fine new National Cash Register which delivers to the buyer a receipt upon which is printed, "N. W. Kumpel, General Merchandise, E. Main street, Middletown, Phone No. 87. Return $20 in cash receipts, and receive 40 cents in trade, Free."

Mr. Kumpel has the agency for the well-known Kolb's bread and will shortly add a full line of "Sunshine" cakes and biscuits. He sells the Schraff's Blue Banner chocolates and several fine coffee blends from 20 to 35 cents per pound.

His store has two bay-windows which are becomingly decorated with his wares.

Mr. Kumpel is a very estimable young man with many friends in the community all of whom wish him the very highest success in his new business venture. He reports that his trade has in fact exceeded his expectations, and he believes that his store will serve a useful purpose by ministering to the wants and convenience of East Middletown.

It is a pleasing circumstance, and one that is creditable both to the liberality of his former employer Mr. Connellee and to his own merits as his clerk, that Mr. Connellee willingly assisted Mr. Kumple in making his first purchases, by giving him useful counsel and pointing out to him numbers of reliable firms with whom he himself had long dealt. The Transcript so adds its wishes to those of his friends for his entire success.

BEWARE OF MAD DOGS

The serious losses from rabies that have befallen Mr. Elwood Williams of Port Penn, as told in our last issue, should warn all that the mad dog peril is one that is ever present, and one that the government experts say is constantly increasing.

Any case of bite from a dog should be carefully looked into, and if there be reason to suspect the animal was mad his head should at once be sent to Dr. Watson at Newark for examination.

The only remedy for this awful disease is the Pasteur cure, and it is only of avail when taken promptly. In case of an injury to the upper part of the body—as with Mr. Williams to the hand—the Pasteur treatment should be at once taken, for the reason that rabies is a progressive disease of the nervous system that travels along the nerves from the part bitten until the brain is reached when the harrowing agonies of death follow. The nearer the point of inculation from the bite is to the brain, the quicker a fatal result follows.

Everybody should from now on have a sharp eye on all dogs, their own and others. Any dog that suddenly changes his habits, as, for instance, from being playful and lively, grows sullen, avoids the members of the household, shows a fondness for hiding under the house, behind furniture, etc., is probably in the early stages of the disease.

Again we say, let every person remember that this awful disease is constantly increasing in this country, and so far as Middletown and neighborhood is concerned, has become almost endemic—that is, so common as to be always about all the year through.

WARWICK

Mrs. S. H. Duryea spent Wednesday, with Mrs. R. Bruenett, Sr.

Mrs D. S. Cannon returned to her home in Philadelphia, on Monday after a week's stay with her mother Mrs. Mary Lofland.

Miss Sadie Rogers, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday and Monday with her sister, Mrs. William Williamson Mrs. Williamson and daughter Dorothy accompanied her home.

Messrs A. R. Merritt and Charles Holden, were Philadelphia visitors on Wednesday.

Mrs. R. B. Merritt and little daughter Ruth were Baltimore visitors Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B Dupuy and Mrs. L. P. King left on Tuesday for Washington, D. C., where the Annual Methodist Protestant Conference is being held. They will be gone a week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jones, of Middletown, were visitors in town on Wednesday.

Owing to our Pastor attending conference there will be no preaching here Sunday. The Sunday School service will be held at the usual hour 9.30 A. M. Christian Endeavor at 7 P. M.

THE NEW CLUB HOUSE

Blue Prints For the Handsome New Structure Have Arrived

MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT

In the window of Mr. Letherbury's store the blue prints of the New Century Club House, were exhibited last Saturday and greatly admired by many citizens.

The various elevations of the building front, rear and sides, were shown, together with the interior plan, the arrangement of the rooms etc.

The new structure will make a fine appearance on North Broad, and will do great credit to the ladies and the town—and the architect Mr. J. Fletcher Street, of Philadelphia, who has taken a great deal of interest in the matter and is sparing no pains to achieve not only a handsome, but a very useful structure.

It will be 35 feet high, in size 65 feet by 73 feet, and will be modern in every respect from its big 500 seating public auditorium to the last detail of its various appointments ministering to the comfort and pleasure of the Club's members.

As we say editorially, the New Century Club House is designed to serve the public as well as its members, and because the whole town is to be benefitted by its erection—it will have a fine, safe, commodious assembly room where all kinds of addresses, entertainments, lectures etc., may be given—the people of Middletown should loyally rally to its support financially and everyway.

The members are doing their best to increase greatly its membership, and make it include the many intelligent ladies of the town who so far have held aloof—perhaps under the totally mistaken idea that the club was a society affair.

These women of Middletown owe it to their town, not less than to themselves to join their talents and efforts to those of the Club's present members in making the "Middletown New Century Club" the great success it may become with such a general participation of all the women of the town in its work and benefits.

We suggest that every school boy and school girl should buy a shingle or a foundation stone in the new temple by making his and her personal contribution.

In after years they will feel proud that they can say "I helped put up that handsome Club House!"

GRANGE NOTES

The Lecture Hour of Peach Blossom Grange Friday night was in charge of Mr. George H. Kohl. Mrs. A. R. Redgrave helped to arrange the programme but was unable to be present.

Those taking part in the meeting were: Mrs. May K. McDowell, Mrs. R. Anna Deakyne, Mrs. Fannie S. Kohl, Fred Brady, Dr. H. B. McDowell, F. P. Williams and E. H. Shallcross.

The clover seed purchased by the Grange came up for discussion and proved to be satisfactory as to price and purity, a sample having been away by the Grange being entirely acceptable to those that bought.

Two applications were received for membership and one request for transfer card.

In the near future an evening will be devoted to the Initiatory Degree Work at which time several are expected to join.

The next meeting of the Grange will be Friday night, April 16th at eight o'clock.

All Grangers will be interested in the open meeting to be held in the Grange Hall, Friday night April 9th, at which time County Agent Cooch and representative of the Agricultural Department at Washington will give an account of their investigation of farm products in this part of New Castle County.

Shallcross-Hirons Wedding

Miss Olive Mary Hirons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hirons, of this town, and Mr. Ralph Shallcross of Middletown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sereck Shallcross, of near Odessa, were quietly married Easter Monday, April 5th at St. Peter's Church. Only the families and a few friends witnessed the pretty but impressive ceremony which was performed at three o'clock by the Rev. Thomas Getz Hill. The bride was becomingly attired in a traveling suit of blue with hat to match. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Shallcross left on a wedding trip to New York and Trenton. On their return they will reside in Smyrna for a time until they make permanent arrangements for locating in Middletown where the groom is associated with his brother in the automobile and garage business. An effort was made to keep the time of their wedding secret but friends of the young couple caught on to the march they were trying to steal on them and in high glee decorated their autombile with old shoes and streamers of white, while it was standing in front of the church. They were given a jolly send off.—*Smyrna Times.*

LOCAL NEWS

The best steak, roasts, lamb and veal at W. C. JONES'

Wagons and Dearborns for sale.

Bulk Garden Seed at EVANS' EXCHANGE STORE. J. C. GREEN.

FRESH and SALT FISH at my store at all times. W. C. JONES.

Wagons and Dearborns for sale. J. C. GREEN.

Get prices on your Seed Potatoes at EVANS' EXCHANGE STORE.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

HIDES WANTED—The highest cash prices paid for horse and cow hides. W. C. JONES.

Soy Beans for Sale. Apply to R. A. COCHRAN, Phone 250-5. Middletown, Del.

HIGH GRADE LEHIGH pea, nut, stove and egg coal always on hand and UNDER COVER. BEST GRADE GEORGES CREEK soft coal. Phone 5. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

FOR SALE—SEED OATS, GENUINE MAINE GROWN SEED POTATOES shipped direct from Maine in Eastman Heater Cars to Middletown, Del. Phone 5. Jesse L. Shepherd.

All KINDS of FERTILIZER stored in our warehouses by BAG or TON for immediate delivery. Phone 5. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

Government inspected Easter grown Seed Potatoes at EVANS' EXCHANGE STORE.

We now have stored under cover NUT SIZE COKE for cooking purposes. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

CHESTNUT POSTS FOR SALE.—2,000 7-foot Chestnut Posts, $8 per 100. FRANK S. CLAYTON, Chesapeake City, Md.

FARMERS—Your Lime orders are now in season. We offer Run Kiln, Pulverized, Hydrated and Ground Limestone. Highest Carbonate. Lowest prices. Prompt shipments. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

Unclaimed Letters—The following list of Letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office, for week ending April 1st, 1915; Mrs. Miltter King, Mrs. G. C. Price, Mrs. Hattie Hopemells, Mrs. Laura Jenkins, Jim Brown, James Hintson, James A. Stewart, Geo. D. Gunterman, N. A. F. Bussard.

As a result of the Parish Meeting held in St. Anne's Parish House, Easter Monday, April 5th, 1915. The following were elected to serve as Vestrymen:—Mr. J. Gaylor Bragdon, Wm. G. Lockwood, G. V. Peverley, Wm. D. Bradford, Jos. Hanson, Fred Brady, Jos. Biggs. M. N. Willits, Senior Warden, J. B. Foard, Junior Warden.

MAKE EVERY ACRE COUNT

The United States Department of Agriculture, the State boards and the experts all over the country are urging the farmers of America to cultivate every available acre during the coming year.

The war in Europe assures the sale of almost everything that can be raised. Every article that is exported to feed the soldiers and citizen and the stock of Europe means just that much less for home consumption, therefore, even with big crops of everything, the prices will be high. If it is not a good crop year the farmer will at least raise enough for home use and will not have to pay the high prices that will prevail. Utilize every available acre for grain, grasses and vegetables. In many sections farmers are urged to try a double acreage of potatoes. It should not be necessary, under proper conditions, to import potatoes into any agricultural county. Put the hens and the turkeys to work and give them a square deal. Raise pigs, cattle and horses in as large number as the accommodations of the farm will justify and any loss that any farmer, planter or rancher may have sustained last year will be more than made good. The war in Europe may last for months or years, but while it continues there will be an active demand for everything we produce. Should the war end this week the nations engaged will need all our surplus products for a year at least. Take our advice, for once, and do not permit good, tillable land to lie idle in 1915.

New Century Club News

The meeting of the New Century Club on Tuesday was given strictly to business, the absorbing theme of the moment being the raising of money with which to build the new club house. The members who have subscribed have been very liberal in their giving, but quite a number remain to be heard from. Old friends of the club, members living at a distance have responded to the calls for assistance, one gentleman having sent in a check for one hundred dollars.

On next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock Mr. Edward James Cattell, city Statistician for Philadelphia, will lecture in the St. Annes Parish House. Admission to non-members of the club will be twenty-five cents.

THE HONOR ROLL

Those Who Were Studious For The Month of March

MIDDLETOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

11th grade—Hugh Browne, Avery Donovan, Elmer Kirk, Clarence Weber.

10th grade—Frank McWhorter, Frank Pool.

9th grade—Odel Gallagher, Allen Johnson, Charles Kelley, Shelley Meyers, Jefferson Pool.

8th grade—Millie Rosenberg, Mildred Freeman, Alma Whitlock, Lydia Redgrave, Margaret Pleaston, Florence Kohl, Marian Pinder, Frances Cochran.

7th grade—Edna Hufnal, Mildred Hall, Elva Freeman, Florence Pennewill, Allee Hall, Claude Fouracre, Purnell McWhorter, Jr.

6th grade—June Johnson, Fannie Rosenberg, Clara Brady, Marion Armstrong, Gwendolyn Gary, Ramona Newman, Harry Hufnal, Mary West, Rogers Fouracre, Hattie Cochran.

5th grade—Virginia Pearce, Clayton Draper, Gilbert Pleasanton, Anna Bingnear, Frances Armstrong, Edwin Custer, Marshall Whitlock, Maxey Bland, Harry Roberts, Frank Carpenter.

4th grade—Caroline Fouracre, Percy Donahay, Burton Williams, Gladys Goldsborough, Mary Goldsborough, Robert Wrigley, Grace Rosenberg, Alice Shockley, Charles Howell, Harriet Black, Cranston Bland, John Pool, Walter Beasten.

3d grade-A Division—Margaret Bradley, Edwin Donaghay, Russell Harris, Rachel Crow, Catherine Reed, John Spicer, William Hall, Preston Whitlock. B Division—Elizabeth Clayton, Katherine Conley, Camillus Shockley, Stacy Jones, Virginia Hopkins, Clara Wilson, Helen Kates, Elizabeth Brrdy.

2d grade—Virginia Johnson, Helen Crouch, Francis Maloney, William Pennewill, Leland Sinex, Lucile Newman, Harry Pearce, Lyle Dashiell, William Cannon.

1st grade A Division—Catherine Hopkins B Division—Charlotte Donaghay, Catherine Davis, Helen Fouracre, Elizabeth Hufnal, Elizabeth Johnson, Irma Montgomery, Horace Moore, Walter Taylor, John Voshell, Evelyn Brown. C Division—John Donohue.

WOODLAND SCHOOL

The following pupils have obtained an average of 90 per cent or above for the month of March: 6th grade—Edna Armstrong. 5th grade—James Murray 4th grade—Francis Crawford. 3d grade—Grace VanDyke and Margaret Murray. 1st grade—Herman Conner and Cornelius Murray.

DELINQUENT TAXES

Money for payment of the delinquent taxes for the years 1911 and 1912 is rolling into the coffers of the county comptroller ever since the tax collectors for those years were summoned to appear before the Levy Court, at the meeting of that body last week, and given to understand that the back taxes must be collected or their bonds would be entered.

So far seven of the collectors have made payments to the office of County Comptroller E. C. Clark, but none has paid in full as yet. They were given by the Levy Court until April 27 to settle all 1911 taxes and until June 1 for 1912 taxes.

The collectors and the amounts paid to the comptroller are as follows:

John Beith, of Blackbird hundred, 1911, county and poor $115.32, road $68.50; 1912, county and poor $118, road $68.88.

William C. Money, Appoquinimink hundred, 1911, county and poor $20.86, road $12.54; 1912, county and poor $179.16; road $110.26.

Joseph Martine, of Brandywine hundred, 1911, county and poor $71.15, road $43.79; 1912, county and poor $440.46, road $270.58.

Merritt C. Dixon, of Mill Creek hundred, 1911, county and poor $1.71, road $1.05; 1912, county and poor $260, road $156.18.

Wallace Cannon, of New Castle hundred, 1911, county and poor $414, road $180.24; 1912, county and poor $491, road $229.07.

John T. Wright, of Pencader hundred, 1912, county and poor $172, road $106.01.

Lindsay Wilson, of White Clay Creek hundred, 1912, county and poor $364.50, road $120.52.

In Mill Creek hundred $60 and $36.44 county and poor and road taxes, respectively, were paid for the year 1910 while in Pencader and White Clay Creek hundreds the collectors failed to report any 1911 taxes.

Death of Mrs. Hukill

Mrs. Margaret Williams Hukill died at her home on Cass Street in this town at five o'clock Thursday afternoon, after an illness of several months. She was a widow of the late Gideon E. Hukill, and a daughter of the late Jonathan K. and Fannie Williams, and leaves four sons, a mother and four sisters to mourn her death.

The funeral services will be held at her late home on Monday afternoon, April 12th, at one o'clock, and the remains will be interred in Forest Cemetery.

ALLIES TO AWAIT RUSSIA'S SWEEP

Spring Advance in the West is Held Up.

GERMANS AID AUSTRIANS

Teutons Carry Positions In Laborcza Valley, Taking 5,000 Prisoners. Bombardment Of Dardanelles To Continue.

London.—Although the French are conducting a sustained and somewhat formidable offensive between the Meuse and the Moselle in an effort to dislodge the Germans from St. Mihiel, the southernmost point of their line, the demeanor of the allied armies as a whole indicates a disposition to await the outcome of Russia's gigantic plan to force the Carpathian barrier.

Germany is thought to be pouring troops into Hungary, even to the extent of weakening her forces in Flanders, and Tuesday's Austrian official communication notes the presence and recounts the success of German and Austrian troops in the Laborzca Valley.

Spring Advance Given Up.

There is less talk in England of the spring advance of the Allies in France and Belgium and an increasing appreciation of the task Russia is attempting. This leads to the belief in some quarters that the leaders of the allied armies in the west, reckoning on the heavy cost incident to smashing the German line there, may perhaps seek only to hold their ground in the belief that the Russians will succeed in invading Hungary, ultimately to join hands with the allied forces working northward through Servia. Thus, what their opponents regard as the weakest of the Teutonic Allies, Austro-Hungary, would be invaded without the loss of life that an attempt to drive the Germans from France and Belgium would entail.

Meanwhile, it is argued, the bombardment of the Dardanelles will be continued as the shortest, if the most costly, method of crushing Turkey. Reports that Smyrna has again been bombarded lack official confirmation, and the absence of news from the Dardanelles is taken by some to mean that important operations are under way, the details of which later will be made known.

Austro-Germans Driven Back.

Paris.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Rome Tribuna says that, according to the latest Austrian news, the Austro-German Army in the Carpathians is in full retreat.

The Beneva Tribune prints a Vienna message stating the Austro-German Army, occupying the Carpathians from Dukla and Eperies, was routed after a bloody battle. New Bavarian troops behaved badly under fire. On Sunday alone the Austro-Germans lost 15,000 men.

Riotous scenes occurred in Budapest Sunday and the General Staff was denounced at numerous meetings.

General von Schemua, formerly chief of the Austrian General Staff, then commander of the army corps in Galicia, now leaving active service, has been pensioned owing to ill health, but it is an open secret that his removal is due to the recent unsuccessful campaign in the Carpathians. Other generals, except they be archdukes, are expected shortly to share Schemua's fate.

SETS "PUBLIC HEALTH DAY."

Governor Of West Virginia Names April 19 For a Clean-Up.

Charleston, W. Va.—As the result of a proclamation issued by Governor Henry D. Hatfield, West Virginians will observe Monday, April 19, as "Public Health Day."

The Governor also asks that on the Sunday preceding there shall be proclaimed from every pulpit the "solemn obligation that rests on society and on the individual to work for clean and healthful conditions of living for the removal of known causes of disease and for the dissemination of a knowledge of those principles that underlie an efficient preservation of the physical and social hygiene."

TOWN HAS TRIPLE FUNERAL.

Man, His Wife and Brother Died Within 28 Hours.

Freeport, Pa.—A triple funeral was held here when Charles Randolph, aged 60, his wife, aged 62, and his brother Samuel, 70 years old, were buried in the local cemetery. All were victims of pneumonia, dying within 28 hours of each other.

GOING TO RAISE SUBMARINE.

United States Cruiser Maryland Sails For Honolulu.

San Francisco.—The United States cruiser Maryland sailed from here for Honolulu to take charge of the raising of the United States submarine F-4, which sank March 25. Stephen J. Drellishak, said to hold the world's diving record for depth, and other experts from the Brooklyn Navy Yard were aboard.

SMYRNA FORTS AGAIN SHELLED.

Aeroplanes Of Allies Also Drop a Number Of Bombs.

London. — The Reuter Telegram Company has received a dispatch from its correspondent at Athens, saying that British warships again bombarded the forts at the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna Monday, according to the report of the captain of the Greek steamer Arcadia. Hydroplanes of the Allies dropped a number of bombs, the captain declares, and the Vali of Smyrna ordered Europeans to leave town.

DENIES RIGHT TO STOP ALL TRADE

U. S. Also Refuses to Admit Justice of Embargo.

NOTE ON BLOCKADE PUBLIC

American Government Trusts That Allies Will Avoid Everything Inconsistent With Solemn Obligations.

Washington. — The United States Government made public its note to Great Britain announcing that it "could not admit" either the right of the Allies or their claims for justification in placing an embargo on all commercial intercourse between Germany and neutral countries.

"To admit it," says the communication, "would be to assume an attitude of unneutrality toward the present enemies of Great Britain which would be obviously inconsistent with the solemn obligations of this Government in the present circumstances; and for Great Britain to make such a claim would be for her to abandon and set at naught the principles for which she has consistently and earnestly contended in other times and circumstances."

Legal Phases Reviewed.

The note reviews at length the legal phases of blockade of belligerent territory and virtual blockade of neutral coasts. In conclusion the United States states its expectation that Great Britain, after having considered "the possibilities of serious interruption of American trade" under the order in council, "will take the steps necessary to avoid them, and in the event that they should unhappily occur will be prepared to make full reparation for every act, which, under the rules of international law, constitutes a violation of neutral rights."

The American communication interprets the circumstances under which Great Britain claims to be justified in adopting retaliatory measures toward her enemies as "merely a reason for certain extraordinary activities" by her naval forces "and not an excuse for or a prelude to any unlawful action."

Appeals To Britain's Honor.

"If the course of the present enemies of Great Britain," the note adds, "should prove to be in fact tainted by illegality and disregard of the principles of war sanctioned by enlightened nations, it cannot be supposed, and this Government does not for a moment suppose, that his Majesty's Government would wish the same taint to attach to their own actions."

Ambassador Sharp, at Paris, was instructed to present a copy of the American note to Great Britain to the French Foreign Office, with the statement that, although the French Admiralty decree had not been officially received in Washington, it was understood here to be identical with the British Order in Council, and the American Government therefore made similar reply.

PRUSSIAN LOSSES 1,133,081.

Five Latest Lists Add 31,715 To the Total.

Copenhagen.—Five more Prussian casualty lists, which have just been published, give the names of 31,715 officers and men killed and wounded. This brings the total of Prussian losses officially announced up to 1,133,081.

To this must be added the names on 167 Bavarian lists, 128 Saxon, 148 Wurtemberg and 24 naval lists to arrive at the complete total of German losses.

Most of the 31,715 Prussian losses now announced were sustained in East Prussia and Poland during February.

The list contains the names of six airmen killed, four missing and two wounded.

ARGENTINA FOR WILSON PLAN.

Will Attend the Pan-American Financial Conference.

Washington. — President Wilson's invitation to the countries of Central and South America to participate in the Pan-American financial conference here, begining May 24, was formally accepted by Argentina. Chile, Salvador and Uruguay already have made known their acceptance. Delegates selected to represent Argentina are: Samuel Hale Pearson, of Buenos Aires, banker; Richard C. Aldao, lawyer, and formerly Minister of Finance for the province of Buenos Aires; V. Villamil and John E. Zimmerman, of the Buenos Aires Chamber of Commerce.

WOVEN VOTE; MEN PAY.

Law Upheld In Utah, Although Suffragists Are Exempted.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The Utah Poll Tax law was declared constitutional by the State Supreme Court, which held that the exemption of women from the tax did not make it a discrimination against men, even though women vote in the State. The city and county officials of the State immediately started arrangements to collect back taxes of a year.

GERMANS SINK ITALIAN SHIP.

Luigi Parodi Left Baltimore On January 22.

Genoa, Italy.—News was received here that a German submarine had sunk the Italian steamer Luigi Parodi, which left Baltimore on January 22 with a cargo of coal for Genoa. The report has caused a profound impression here and there are many expressions of resentment. Great excitement prevails, and the authorities have taken strong measures to protect the German colony and German ships from the possible exaction of reprisals.

A SPRING MALADY

(Copyright.)

NEW PROTESTS TO CARRANZA

U. S. Backs Up Charge of Violating the Flag.

TAMPICO SITUATION GRAVE

Carranza's Attention Called To Indiscriminate Firing By His Troops On Oil Tanks—150,000 Barrels Of Oil Lost.

Washington. — The United States government has renewed its representations to General Carranza to obtain respect for foreign flags recently violated at Manzanillo, asking that he instruct his officers there to afford protection to foreigners and their interests.

In the first note sent to General Carranza a consular report was transmitted stating that the British and American flags had been violated by lawless Carranza troops. The facts were denied by Carranza and additional data has now been laid before him at Vera Cruz with a reference to the requests made in the first communication. To this no reply has been received.

A separate communication was sent to General Carranza calling his attention to the indiscriminate firing by his troops on the oil tanks in the vicinity of Tampico, 150,000 barrels of oil already having been lost as a result of perforations made by bullets penetrating the oil tanks.

Conditions in the Tampico district give officials much concern. State Department dispatches said "the food situation at Tampico is growing worse, about 300 Americans are desirous of returning to the United States and fighting still continues at Ebano." The dispatches add that the "oil operators are organizing for the purpose of buying corn in the United States for local distribution, which will be disposed of at cost in order to relieve the situation."

From Manzanillo and the city of Colima came reports of further lawlessness. Conditions at other points on the west coast of Mexico were described as follows:

"A column of Carranzistas has been routed while on its way to Guadalajara. Seven hundred troops from Hermosillo have arrived at Guaymas. Many stores at Guaymas are closed on account of existing political conditions. Acapulco and Maxatlan are quiet."

The State Department received a dispatch from Zacatecas confirming the report that Gen. Isabel Robles, secretary of war to Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, had "surrendered, on April 1, all of his command, machine guns, ammunition and equipment to General Villa's forces near Camacho."

END SOON, SAYS JOFFRE.

Paris Paper Quotes French Chief On Quick Allied Victory.

Paris.—General Joffre has predicted a speedy termination of the war in victory for the Allies, according to a dispatch from Dunkirk published in the Eclair. The dispatch from Dunkirk reads as follows:

"General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, in the course of a visit to Belgian headquarters to decorate certain Belgian officers with the Legion of Honor, told King Albert and Premier De Broqueville that the war soon would come to an end to the advantage of the Allies."

THREE PERISH IN RICHMOND.

Killed By Live Wire Broken Down By Snow.

Richmond, Va.—Three persons perished Saturday in the storm that covered Richmond and the surrounding country with a blanket of snow and practically cut the city off from communication with the outside world. C. P. Moxley, a merchant; J. R. Chenault and Charles H. Beedles, encountered a live wire borne down by snow, and were almost instantly killed.

AIRMEN SHELL TOWNS.

Berlin Announces Damage Done By Allies Was Slight.

Berlin.—Two more German towns have been bombarded by a hostile aviator. The following statement was issued at the War Office:

"An aviator of the enemy flew over Mulheim, Baden, and dropped bombs. These caused damage only to the buildings of the town.

"Three bombs were dropped upon Neuenburg, on the Rheim. The damage caused was slight."

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK ON HEIGHTS

Russians By Almost Superhuman Efforts Seize Railway.

NORSE STEAMER SUNK

Desperate Battle In Lupkow-Uszok Region—Remnant Of Austrian Invaders Of Bukowina Forced To Roumanian Border.

Petrograd.—By almost superhuman efforts, the Russians between the Lupkow and Uszok passes have driven the Austrians backward upon the heights and have seized the railway leading through Vola Michova and Lupkow southward into Hungary, according to dispatches received here.

The fighting was particularly bitter near Vola Michova, where the Austrians held strong positions in the heights, protected by rows of trenches on the hillsides and wire entanglements. To the east of Vola Michova, an Austro-German force is being pressed backward in the direction of Uszok.

The Lupkow-Uszok region is now the scene of the most desperate fighting. South of the Dulka Pass, where the Russians are entrenched in the foothills, the Austrians have abandoned their attacks. Both sides apparently are awaiting the result of the great combat for possession of the Lupkow and Uszok Passes.

The remnants of the Austrian force that invaded Russian Bessarabia, north of Bukowina, is being forced back upon the Rumanian border, part of the Austrians having been annihilated. There is every prospect that the retreating Austrians will be forced to cross into Rumania and be interned for the remainder of the war.

German Submarine Sinks Norwegian Bark.

London.—Another neutral ship has fallen victim to a German submarine. A dispatch received from Amsterdam stated that a Norwegian bark had been torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea. Eleven members of her crew, said the dispatches, were landed at The Hook of Holland by a Norwegian steamer that had picked them up.

A second dispatch from Amsterdam identified the Norwegian bark sunk by a German submarine as the Nor, a vessel of 591 tons, hailing from Stavangar, and commanded by Capt. O. Olsen. The boat that sank her was the U-21. The Norwegian steamer Unita picked up the sailors of the Nor.

While the German submarines are continuing their activities on the English coast and sinking ships at the rate of one a day, as evidenced by the destruction of the French steamer Emma on Wednesday and the British steamer Seven Seas on Thursday, with a total loss of 30 lives, a dispatch received from Lisbon brought news that they had extended their activities as far as the Spanish coast on the Atlantic.

KING'S HOUSEHOLD DRY.

Teetotalism To Be Enforced In All Of George V's Residences.

London.—Teetotalism will be enforced in all the King's household, beginning Tuesday. An official announcement, just issued, dated April 6, says: "By the King's command no wines or spirits will be consumed in any of his Majesty's houses after today."

AVIATOR A CRIPPLE.

With Both Legs Broken, Von Buelow's Son Serves Country.

Berlin.—On account of having both legs broken, Busse von Buelow, son of General von Buelow and nephew of the former Chancellor, is among those who have been retired from the active army. He has joined the aviation corps in the field, however, where his injury can make no difference to his activities.

AUSTRIA NEARS END.

One More Defeat and Country Will Sue For Peace, Says a High Authority.

London.—An Evening News dispatch from Bucharest says:

"A high personage, moving in the highest military and political circles in Vienna, has expressed the opinion that after her next big defeat Austria will capitulate. The general public in Austria is quite unconscious of the state to which Austrian resources have been reduced. Inner military and political leaders are aware that the country is near the end of its tether."

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK IN NORTH SEA

Strikes a Mine After Leaving Bremen.

BATTLE IN CARPATHIANS

Fighting Incessant Day and Night, Constantly Reinforced Russians Making Desperate Efforts To Force Two Passes.

Berlin (via The Hague). — The American steamer Greenbrier struck a mine in the North Sea and sank a few hours after she left Bremen, according to word received by United States Ambassador Gerard. Her crew was landed at Tryck, in Schlesing.

The Greenbrier is the third American vessel destroyed by mines in the North Sea.

The Evelyn was blown up off Borkum Island on February 21, with a reported loss of three men, while en route to Bremen with a cargo of cotton.

The Carib was sunk by a mine off Norderney on February 23. One of her crew died from exposure.

Ambassador Gerard cabled a brief message to Washington telling of the disaster to the Greenbrier.

The Greenbrier was a vessel of 3,322 tons (gross), was 345 feet in length and had a breadth of 45 feet. She was built in 1893 and originally was owned by the Tropical Fruit Steamship Company, a British concern.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war she was bought by a number of Americans, who formed the "Greenbrier Steamship Company." Her port of registry was changed to New York and she flew the American flag.

On her first trip under the Stars and Stripes the Greenbrier left New Orleans December 10, with a cargo of cotton, bound for Bremen, under command of Captain Farley. On December 30, according to her captain, she was halted by a British cruiser, which fired a solid shot across her bows.

The boarding party from the British warship pulled down the American flag, placed a prize crew in charge and headed the steamer into Kirkwall. From Kirkwall she was taken to Leith, Scotland, and finally released, proceeding to Bremen with her cargo. Upon her arrival, Captain Farley sent a long cablegram of protest to Washington, which was followed by a note to the British government.

Deadly Struggle In the Passes.

London.—The Germans are pouring reinforcements into Hungary to support the Austrian armies, which are being hard pressed by the Russians in the passes of the Carpathian Mountains, and are also, according to dispatches from Holland, again sending men from Belgium to strengthen their eastern front, where the Russians have taken the offensive.

The battle in the Carpathians continues by night and day. The Russians, who are being continually reinforced, are making desperate efforts to force Uzsok and Lupkow Passes, and upon the success of these operations their army, which is on the Hungarian side of Dukla, is waiting before continuing its advance.

Seemingly the Russians have had considerable success, for the official reports announce the repulse of Austrian attacks near Mezolaborcz, which is due south of Lupkow Pass and west of Uzsok Pass, and continued progress in the region of the latter pass and west of Uzsok Pass, and continued progress in the region of the latter pass despite the stubborn resistance of the Austrians.

On April 1 the Russians claim to have taken prisoner 100 officers and 7,000 men and to have captured 10 machine guns.

Austrian correspondents view this onslaught with misgiving, and in their dispatches give it precedence over the battle in Bukowina, where the Austrians a few days ago took the offensive and penetrated into Bessarabia, but have since, according to Russian reports, been defeated.

There is no change in Poland, but the movement of German troops from Belgium eastward indicates that their general staff are uneasy over the activity of the Russians along the East Prussian frontier and in the central portion of the old kingdom. Having fortified the whole of Belgium and having recently opened the sluices, extending the floods on Flanders, it is possible that they feel secure or do not anticipate that the Allies will make their effort for some weeks yet.

TELEGRAPH TICKS

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Andrew Kelly had his left ankle broken and James Murtuccio both legs fractured by a three-story drop of the elevator car at Hills Bros.' factory.

Wilmington, Del.—A 20 per cent. salary raise for all employes of the Du Pont Powder Company at plants in various parts of the country went into effect Thursday.

Elmira, N. Y.—Edward Westervelt, held for the murder of Police Chief Finnell and Chief of Detectives Gradwell, has confessed.

Washington. — Salvador Castrillo, formerly minister here, reported prisoner in home in Nicaragua for opposing Diaz government.

Quincy, Mass.—After being formally christened, submarine L-4 sticks on ways at Fore River yards and launching is postponed.

Pittsburgh, Kan. — Fifty men returned to work here when the Pittsburgh Pottery Company resumed operations after a year's idleness.

MARYLAND NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State.

PREPAREDFORQUICKREADING

Joseph Walling, 63 years old, started on horseback from Frederick to ride across Continent to San Francisco.

Rev. George S. Rairgh, 61 years old, of Caroline county, died in Denton of tuberculosis.

Capt. Charles L. Dallam, prominent in business and militia circles, died at his home in Clermont Mills, Harford county.

Discovering several cases of scarlet fever among the pupils of the Preston Public School, Health Officer Downes has ordered it closed.

Carrol Stonesifer, aged 4 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Stonesifer, of Union Mills, was burned to death while in his home with a baby sister.

The fruit prospect for the entire Peninsula of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia this year, unless something unforseen should occur, indicates that bumper crops will be harvested.

Stockholders of Washington County Water Company voted to increase the capital stock from $320,000 to $870,000. Shares will be sold and the money expended in building an immense storage reservoir on South Mountain and in making other improvements.

Judges Thomas and Brashears, of the Howard County Circuit Court, filed an opinion sustaining the bill of complaint of commuters, asking that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company be enjoined from discontinuing sale of commutation tickets.

William Swarner, 32 years old, of Cumberland, a former conductor on the Connellsville division of the Western Maryland Railway, was struck on the head by his brother-in-law, Dallas Murray, and killed. The assault, it is said, followed Swarner's attempt to beat his wife.

Fire destroyed the sawmill on the farm of Miss Katie Renner, near Boonsboro, entailing a loss of about $2,000. In addition to a sawmill, the building destroyed contained a planing machine, shingle machine and a machine for sawing lumber for peach crates.

The board of Washington County Commissioners decided to fit up a department at Bellevue, the county home, where persons addicted to the dope habit may be given treatment. Dr. F. N. Hoffmeier, physician to Bellevue, will have charge of the patients. The county has recently sent six persons to institutions for treatment.

Franklin G. Boswell, a farmer of Glen, Montgomery county, who was tried before Judges Urner and Worthington at Rockville on an indictment charging him with the murder of Aaron R. Hewitt, was found guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced by Judge Urner to one year in jail. An appeal was noted and Boswell was released on $2,500 bail.

John Kurtz, 30 years old, a farmer and stock dealer of Orrstown, died suddenly while driving in a two-horse wagon to Shippensburg. Some time ago he ran a rusty nail into his foot and tetanus developed. He did not give the wound much attention and as he was driving along the road he was taken ill. He turned his horses around and started home, but died on the way. The horses continued home and relatives found Kurtz dead in the wagon.

That Hagerstown's municipal electric light plant, installed 15 years ago and now valued at around $150,000, is a profitable enterprise is shown by a statement made by Manager J. O. Beard to the Street Commissioners, who operate the plant. Manager Beard stated that aside from lighting the streets and alleys of the city free, the earnings from the plant derived from the sale of current to private consumers were sufficient to keep the machinery in repair, to redeem a $1,000 electric light bond and pay $1,980 interest on the outstanding electric light bonds. All bills have been promptly met.

The town of Goldsboro, on the Delaware and Chesapeake Railway, a branch of the Delaware Railroad, is in a ferment because of a controversy over a right of way between James W. Shively, of the upper part of the county, and the railroad authorities. Shively interfered with the work of a section gang in building a fence on the line claimed by the railroad on his farm, and was arrested and brought to Denton by Railroad Detective George W. Hisley. Hisley handcuffed Shively and when he took his prisoner into the nearby town the Goldsboro friends and neighbors of Shively were indignant. Shively took the case to the Circuit Court, which meets this week, and was released on a peace bond.

The contract for the building of the new Courthouse at Prince Frederick has been awarded to J. L. Robinson Construction Company, of Baltimore, for $21,364. The amount provided for the building was $25,000, which will be raised by the issuing of bonds. The new Courthouse will be of the latest design, with a Colonial front.

James M. Reed, of Virginia, has purchased the Wakeland Scott farm near Nobb's Mill, Harford county, now owned by John O. Kroff, for $3,750, and the Mrs. James O. Gorrell farm adjoining for $2,250.

ANNAPOLIS NEWS

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

At Inspection Just Ended Only 47 Men Were Absent.

Gen. Charles D. Gaither called attention to the remarkable showing made by the whole brigade of the Maryland National Guard at the inspection just completed with the assistance of the officers of the United States regular army who were detailed to Maryland for that work.

For years the strength of the Maryland National Guard has been about 2,000 men. Ten years ago at the first inspection conducted with the assistance of the regular army officers the attendance was 1,120 and the absentees 980, both figures including both officers and men. At the inspection just completed there were only 47 absentees in the whole brigade. One of these was an officer and the other 46 were enlisted men.

Shows Progress Made.

"It is an extremely gratifying showing," said General Gaither, "particularly at this time when there is so much interest in the National Guard. It shows the progress we have made with the assistance of the regular army officers."

The list of absentees has been gradually decreasing since the National Guard became an adjunct of the regular army 10 years ago. In 1909 the number of absentees was 330.

The regular army officers who assisted the officers of the Maryland militia in making the inspection were:

Capt. G. A. Hadsell, Lieuts. Edmund C. Waddell and W. H. Bell.

The records made by the various commands were:

First Regiment, full strength, 728 men; absent, one officer and 27 men.

Fourth Regiment, full strength, 591; present, 578.

Fifth Regiment, full strength, 624; present, 619.

Troop A, full strength, 58 men; present, 57.

Hospital Corps, full strength, 35 men; present, 35.

INTERSTATE ROADS EXEMPTED.

Employes Cannot Be Given Compensation Through State.

Employes of inter-State railways do not come within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation law, it was decided by the State Industrial Accident Commission. The point came up in the case of George William Trout, a flagman, who was killed on February 18 while shifting cars in the Union Station track yard in Batlimore.

In signalling to one engine Trout stepped from a car just in front of a shifting engine that was backing. The facts were admitted and that Trout was killed in the course of his occupation, but the Compensation law expressly exempts all employes who come within the provisions of the Federal Compensation laws, and the commission had no choice but to dismiss the claim of the father for lack of jurisdiction. Under the Federal law applying to interstate carriers, the dependents of an employe killed must bring suit in court and must show some negligence on the part of the employer, although under the Federal statute the employer is barred from pleading the old common law defenses of contributary negligence, assumption of ris'c of acts of fellow-servants.

NAMED BY GOV. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Judge Peelle School Commissioner and G. H. Young a Judge.

Governor Goldsborough announced the appointment of former Judge Stanton J. Peelle, of the Court of Claims in Washington, as one of the School Commissioner for Montgomery county. Judge Peelle lives at Chevy Chase, just outside of Washington, in Montgomery county, and has been appointed to succeed Dr. Ryan Devereux. Governor Goldsborough was much gratified at Judge Peelle's acceptance of the appointment and thinks he will be a valuable addition to the Montgomery School Board.

He also stated that he had appointed George H. Young as a judge of the Orphans' Court in Washington county to succeed Judge William Gassman, and that he had designated Judge C. C. Zeigler as chief judge of the court.

NO COMPENSATION FOR NURSE.

Pushed Over a Chair and Her Ankle Fractured by a Patient.

The State Industrial Accident Commission withheld compensation from Miss Mary Jones. She was employed as a nurse at the Laurel Sanatorium. A patient pushed her over a chair in January and caused a fracture of her left ankle. She was removed to the University of Maryland Hospital, where an X-ray examination was made and a plaster cast placed on the injured member. She was temporarily disabled and her disability continued for more than two weeks. The commission decided that the employment in which she was engaged at the time of the accident was not covered by the Workmen's Compensation Law, and for that reason her claim was disallowed.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The total strength of the British Army in India exceeds 350,000 men, and costs $85,000,000 annually.

In England fire insurance originated immediately after the great fire of London in 1666.

Stags are bred in China for their horns, the horns being cut while soft each year and used in the manufacture of medicine.

The total circulation of Paris papers is 6,000,000, of which the greater part is absorbed by the Petit Parisien, Journal, Matin and Petit Journal, in the order given.

The shelves of a New Jersey inventor's bookcase hold two rows of books, one behind the other, the front parts of the shelves dropping down on slides when pulled out.

Dark Hollow

By Anna Katharine Green

Illustrations by C. D. Rhodes

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SYNOPSIS.

A curious crowd of neighbors invade the mysterious home of Judge Ostrander, county judge and eccentric recluse, following a veiled woman who proves to be the widow of a man tried before the judge and electrocuted for murder years before. Her daughter is engaged to the judge's son, from whom he is estranged, but the murder is between the lovers. She plans to clear her husband's memory and asks the judge's aid. Deborah Scoville reads the newspaper clippings telling the story of the murder of Algernon Etheridge by John Scoville in Dark Hollow, twelve years before. The judge and Mrs. Scoville meet at Spencer's Folly and she shows him how, on the day of the murder, she saw the shadow of a man, whittling a stick and wearing a long peaked cap. The judge engages her and her daughter Reuther to live with him in his mysterious home. Deborah and her lawyer, Black, go to the police station and see the stick used to murder Etheridge. She discovers a broken knife-blade point embedded in it. Deborah and Reuther go to live with the judge. Deborah sees a portrait of Oliver, the judge's son, with a black band painted across the eyes. That night she finds, in Oliver's room, a cap with a peak like the shadowed one, and a knife with a broken blade-point. Anonymous letters and a talk with Miss Weeks increase her suspicions and fears. She finds that Oliver was in the ravine on the murder night. Black warns her and shows her other anonymous letters hinting at Oliver's guilt. In the court room the judge is handed an anonymous note. The note is picked up and read aloud. A mob follows the judge to his home. Deborah tells him why suspicion has been aroused against Oliver.

CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

Once within the room, he became his courteous self once more. "Be seated," he begged, indicating a chair in the half gloom. As she took it, the room sprang into sudden light. He had pulled the string which regulated the curtains over the glazed panes in the ceiling. Then as quickly all was gloom again; he had let the string escape from his hand.

"Half light is better," he muttered in vague apology.

It was a weird beginning to an interview whose object was as yet incomprehensible to her. One minute a blinding glimpse of the room whose details were so varied that many of them still remained unknown to her—the next, everything swept again into shadow through which the tall form of the genius of the place loomed with melancholy suggestion!

She was relieved when he spoke.

"Mrs. Scoville (not Deborah now) have you any confidence in Oliver's word? Has there ever been anything in his conversation as you knew it in Detroit to make you hesitate to reply?" the judge persisted, as she continued speechless.

"No; nothing. I have every confidence in his assertions. I should have yet, if it were not for this horror."

"Forget it for a moment. Recall his effect upon you as a man, a prospective son-in-law—for you meant him to marry Reuther."

"I trusted him. I would trust him in many ways yet."

"Would you trust him enough to believe that he would tell you the truth if you asked him point-blank whether his hands were clean of crime?"

"Yes." The word came in a whisper; but there was no wavering in it. She had felt the conviction dart like an arrow through her mind that Oliver might slay a man in his hate—might even conceal his guilt for years—but that he could not lie about it when brought face to face with an accuser like herself.

"Then I will let you read something he wrote at my request these many years ago: An experience—the tale of one awful night, the horrors of which, locked within his mind and mine, have never been revealed to a third person. That you should share our secret now, is not only necessary, but fitting. It becomes the widow of John Scoville to know what sort of a man she persists in regarding innocent. Wait for me."

With a quick step he wound his way among the various encumbering pieces of furniture to his bedroom. Here he lingered so long that, without any conscious volition of her own she found herself on her feet, but she had not had time to reseat herself when she beheld him approaching with the bundle of loose sheets clutched in his hand.

"I want you sit here and read," said he, laying the manuscript down on a small table near the wall under a gas jet which he immediately lighted. "I am going back to my own desk. If you want to speak, you may; I shall not be working." And she heard his footsteps retreating again in and out among the furniture till he reached his own chair and sat before his own table.

This ended all sound in the room excepting the beating of her own heart, which had become tumultuous.

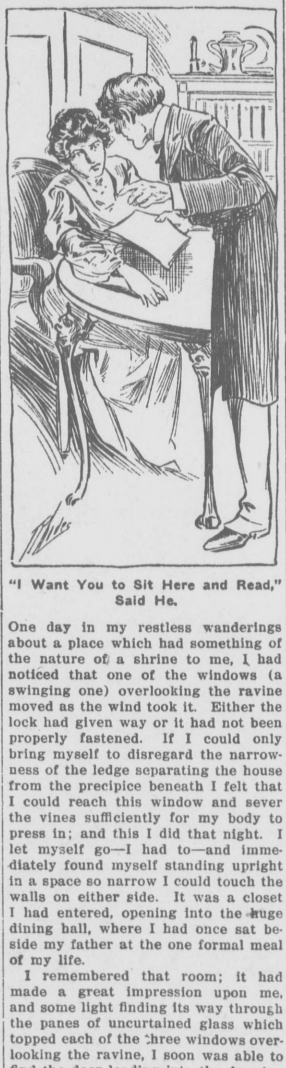
Thank God! the manuscript was legible. Oliver's handwriting possessed the clearness of print. She had begun to read before she knew it, and having begun, she never paused till she reached the end.

I was fifteen. It was my birthday and I had my own ideas of how I wanted to spend it. My hobby was modelling. My father had no sympathy with this hobby. To him it was a waste of time better spent in study or such sports as would fit me for study. When on the day I mention I had a few hours of freedom, I decided to begin the remodeling in clay of an exquisite statue which had greatly aroused my admiration.

This statue stood in a forbidden place. It was one of the art treasures of the great house on the bluff commonly called Spencer's Folly. I had seen this marble once, when dining there with father, and was so impressed by its beauty that it haunted me night and day. The boy of fifteen would attempt the impossible. I procured my clay and then awaited my opportunity. It came, as I have said, on my birthday.

There was no one living in the house at this time. Mr. Spencer had gone West for the winter. The servants had been dismissed, and the place closed.

What to every other person in town would have seemed an insuperable obstacle to this undertaking, was no obstacle to me. I knew how to get in.



"I Want You to Sit Here and Read," Said He.

One day in my restless wanderings about a place which had something of the nature of a shrine to me, I had noticed that one of the windows (a swinging one) overlooking the ravine moved as the wind took it. Either the lock had given way or it had not been properly fastened. If I could only bring myself to disregard the narrowness of the ledge separating the house from the precipice beneath I felt that I could reach this window and sever the vines sufficiently for my body to press in; and this I did that night. I let myself go—I had to—and immediately found myself standing upright in a space so narrow I could touch the walls on either side. It was a closet I had entered, opening into the huge dining hall, where I had once sat beside my father at the one formal meal of my life.

I remembered that room; it had made a great impression upon me, and some light finding its way through the panes of uncurtained glass which topped each of the three windows overlooking the ravine, I soon was able to find the door leading into the drawing room.

I had brought a small lantern in the bag slung to my shoulders, but I had not hitherto dared to use it on account of the transparency of the panes I have mentioned; but once in the perfectly dark recesses of the room beyond, I drew it out, and without the least fear of detection boldly turned it upon the small alcove where stood the object of my adoration. I knelt before the glimmering marble and unrolled my bundle of wet clay.

I began my work, then I began to realize a little the nature of the task I had undertaken and to ask myself whether if I stayed all night I could finish it to my mind. It was during one of these moments of hesitation that I heard the first growl of distant thunder.

But the thunder growled again and my head rose, this time in real alarm. A man—two men were entering by the great front door. I heard a loud laugh, and the tipsy exclamation of a voice I knew:

"There! shut the door, can't you, before it's blown from its hinges? You'll find everything jolly here. Wine, lights, solitude in which to finish our game and a roaring good opportunity to sleep afterwards."

The answer I failed to catch. I was simply paralyzed by terror. As the door of the room opened to admit them, I succeeded in shutting that of the closet into which I had flung myself—or almost so. I did not dare to latch it, for they were already in the room and might hear me.

"This is the spot for us," came in Spencer's most jovial tones. "Big table, whisky handy, cards right here in my pocket. Wait, till I strike a light!"

A gas jet shot up, then two, then all that the room contained. "How's that? What's a flash more or less now!"

I heard no answer, only the slap of the cards as they were flung onto the table; then the clatter of a key as it turned in some distant lock.

The bottles were brought forward and they sat down one on each side of the dusty mahogany table. The man facing me was Spencer, the other sat with his back my way.

"We'll play till the hands point to three," announced Spencer, taking out his watch and laying it down where both could see it. "Do you agree to that?—unless I win and your funds go a-begging before that hour."

"I agree." The tone was harsh; it was almost smothered. The man was staring at the watch; there was a strange set look to his figure; a pausing as of thought—of sinister thought, I should now say; then I never stopped to characterize it; it was followed too quickly by a loud laugh and a sudden grab at the cards.

"You'll win! I feel it in my bones," came in encouraging tones from the rich man. "If you do"—here the storm lulled and his voice sank to an encouraging whisper—"you can buy the old tavern up the road. It's going for a song; and then we'll be neighbors and can play—play—" . . .

The bills had all gone one way. They fell within Spencer's grasp. Suddenly hard upon a rattling peal which seemed to unite heaven and earth, I heard shouted out:

"Half-past two! The game stops at three."

"Damn your greedy eyes!" came back in a growl. Then all was still, fearfully still, both in the atmosphere outside and in that within, during which I caught sight of the stranger's hand moving slowly around to his back and returning as slowly forward, all under cover of the table-top and a stack of half-empty bottles.

"I can buy the Claymore tavern, can I? Well, I'm going to," rang out into the air as the speaker leaped to his feet. "Take that, you cheat! And that! And that!" And the shots rang out—one, two, three!

Spencer was dead in his Folly. I had seen him rise, throw up his hands and then fall in a heap among the cards and glasses.

Then the man who stood there alone turned slightly and I saw his face. I have seen it many times since; I have seen it at Claymore tavern. He put the weapon back in his pocket and began gathering up the money. When every bill was in his pockets he reached out his hand for the watch. Then I saw him smile. He smiled as he shut the case, he smiled as he plunged it in after the bills.

Next moment I woke to a realization of myself and all the danger of my own position. I had the instinct to make a leap for the window over my head and clutch at its narrow sill in a wild attempt at escape.

But the effort ended precipitately. He was coming toward me—a straining, panting figure—half carrying, half dragging, the dead man who flopped aside from his arms. My senses blurred and I knew nothing till on a sudden they cleared again, and I woke to the blessed realization that the door had been pushed against my slender figure, hiding it completely from his sight, and that this door was now closed again and this time tightly, and I was safe—safe!

The relief sent the perspiration in a reek from every pore; but the icy revulsion came quickly. As I drew up knees to get a better purchase on the sill, heaven's torch was suddenly lit up, the closet became a pit of dazzling whiteness amid which I saw the blot of that dead body, with head propped against the wall and eyes—

Remember, I was but fifteen. The legs were hunched up and almost touched mine. The door—the door—there was my way—the only way which would rid me instantly of any proximity to this hideous object. I flung myself at it—found the knob—turned it and yelled aloud—my foot had brushed against him. I knew the difference and it sent me palpitating over the threshold; but no farther. Love of life had returned with my escape from that awful prison house, and I halted in the semidarkness into which I had plunged, thanking heaven for the thunder peal which had drowned my loud cry.

For I was not yet safe. He was still there. He had turned out all lights but one. He had not seen me and was going. I could hear the sound of his feet as he went stumbling in his zigzag course towards the door. Then every sound both on his part and on mine was lost in a swoop of down-falling rain and I remember nothing more till out of the blackness before me, he started again into view, within the open doorway where in the glare of what he called heaven's candles he stood, poising himself to meet the gale which seemed ready to catch him up and whirl him with other inconsequent things into the void of nothingness. Then darkness settled again and I was left alone with Murder—all the innocence of my youth

He Had Not Seen Me and Was Going.

gone, and my soul a very charnel house.

I had to re-enter that closet; had to take the only means of escape proffered. But I went through it as we go through the horrors of nightmare.

I simply did it and escaped all—lightning flash and falling limb, and the lasso of swirling winds—to find myself at last lying my full length along the bridge amid a shock of elements such as nature seldom sports with. Here I clung, for I was breathless, waiting with head buried in my arm for the rain to abate before I attempted a further escape from the place which held such horror for me!

But no abatement came, and feeling the bridge shaking under me almost to cracking, I began to crawl, inch by inch, along its gaping boards till I reached its middle.

There God stopped me.

For, with a clangor as of rending worlds, a bolt hot from the zenith, sped down upon the bluff behind me, throwing me down again upon my face and engulfing sense and understanding for one wild moment. Then I sprang upright and with a yell of terror sped across the rocking boards beneath me to the road, no longer battling with my desire to look back; no longer asking myself when and how that dead man would be found; no longer even asking my own duty in the case; for Spencer's Folly was on fire and the crime I had just seen perpetrated there would soon be a crime stricken from the sight of men forever.

In the flare of its tremendous burning I found my way up through the forest road to my home and into my father's presence. He like everybody else was up that night, and already alarmed at my continued absence.

"Spencer's Folly is on fire," I cried, as he cast dismayed eyes at my pallid and dripping figure. "If you go to the door, you can see it!"

But I told him nothing more.

Perhaps other boys of my age can understand my silence.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Skunks Enemies of Caterpillars.

A new field of usefulness has been found for the much-ridiculed skunk in the fact that it is a vigorous enemy of the full-grown range caterpillars. Birds are of no service whatever in destroying these large caterpillars, but skunks devour quantities of them, and this is another reason why these little creatures should receive more consideration than they now do.

FOR DANCING FLOOR

WHITE TAFFETA FROCKS WILL SUIT THE YOUNG GIRL.

Should Be Acceptable Both to the Wearer and Her Mother, Generally Rather Difficult Thing to Accomplish.

Fourteen and fifteen are sort of between-season ages for the growing girl. She is neither a little girl nor a big one, and her clothes must necessarily express a similar "half-and-half" aspect for consistency's sake. If they are too childish she herself won't like them, and if they are "grown-up" mother won't like them, so nothing remains but the usual happy medium, which, it must be admitted, is not always judiciously chosen.

In the matter of a dancing or party frock we feel confident in presenting in the accompanying cut, the very delectable little white taffeta frock, which seem in all respects possessed of the several features that will com-

Youthful Dancing Frock.

mend themselves both to the youthful wearer and the motherly board of censors—thus killing the usual number of birds in the usual way.

It has a simple little guimpe blouse of white chiffon or net with tiny self-ruffles to finish the sleeve end and V neck. Over this is worn a straight shallow bodice of the taffeta with shoulder straps cut in one and corded on the edges. At the waist—a high one—it is held in under a line of white and yellow marguerites.

The skirt is gathered full and trimmed with ruffles set on in festoons, one about the hips, another below the knees, and a deep on to complete the skirt length. All are applied under a covered cording which makes a pretty finish. A cluster of marguerites trims one side of the skirt.

Another very dainty version of this design can be evolved through the use of palest pink taffeta with velvet pansies for a belt and skirt trimming.

STRAIGHT GIRDLE IS HERE

Tendency Marked in All the Latest Designs That Have Been Sent From Paris.

The newest designs sent over from Paris as forerunners of the spring and summer styles show a marked tendency to straight girdles passed around the figure directly at the line where the old waist used to be before we allowed the natural largeness of the figure to have its fullest development there. These belts could not be worn, with the frock or skirt and separate blouse that shows a small decrease of size between the bust and the hips.

White or light muslin frocks have a belt of three-inch black velvet ribbon which is a decided return to the days when small waists were in fashion. The empire line is also accentuated in evening frocks and short jackets, but one does not yet see it on day frocks. The individualist may try it out, but the average dressmaker is content to work out the return to the normal waist, which is no slight problem in itself.

You may think that the problem of the women who must get a small waist is the most difficult one, as flesh has a way of remaining where it has gained a strong hold, but, after all, the corsetiere faces the worst of the work.

Unless she knows how skillfully to handle the shaping of a corset and can contrive to give it a flexible appearance at the normal waist line, the work of the dressmaker is in vain and the task of the woman who wants a small waist is almost impossible. Again has a body blow been dealt the woman who is stout. The large waist line was her hope to be fashionable, and if it is taken away what will she do to be rightly dressed?

OLD STYLES IN PARASOLS

Quaint Fashions of Many Years Ago Seem to Have Returned Again to Favor.

The quaint styles of parasols used from 1820 to 1830 have again appeared.

Shirrings, puffings, pipings, cordings and knife-plaitings are used in a variety of ways, to emphasize ribs, to outline gores and to form borders. Many odd shapes and rich color combinations are seen. Plain, severe styles, the most prominent being the sand tones, are seen only with tailored dresses. There is a tendency to combine materials. In dressy, fancy models, the sand tones are combined with bright colors. For instance, in one model of brilliant red there is a border and a piping between the shirred gores, in a rich sand color verging on gold.

A smart parasol developed in contrasting colors has a row of shirring between the gores, producing a leaf-like effect. A very pretty parasol has a border of sheer crepe in a contrasting color, looped in each section and caught with a flat button effect. Battleship gray is a favorite color, being used alone in tailored designs, and in combination with the new reds and blues in elaborate designs.

Many striking shapes are seen. Among these is one with wide gores of richly colored material and narrow portions in stripes or checks. A cluster of shirring appears at the edge. Of special interest is the return of flat Japanese and Chinese effects, both plain and richly embroidered. Japanese prints are in both silk and cotton. Many Japanese designs have dark borders, with here and there a delicate bit of hand embroidery in gold. Sometimes odd-looking velvet birds in orange and blue tones are appliqued over the inside surface of the parasol.

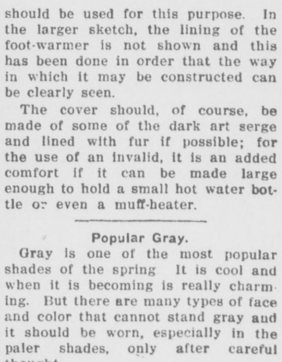
COMFORT IN FOOT-WARMER

Designed for Days When Rain Creates a Chill Even in Hot Weather of Summer.

On a rainy, chilly day a foot-warmer is a great comfort to anyone whose occupation necessitates sitting still for a long while, and for an invalid who cannot move about it is specially useful. Here we give a sketch of an article of this nature that can very easily be made with a shallow wooden box of a suitable size and shape. In constructing it, the lid and front of the box are removed and the interior lined with any kind of soft, warm material or, better still, should it be handy, an old piece of fur.

The exterior of the box is smoothly covered with dark green art serge, turned over at the edges and underneath and fastened on with tacks, and this, by the way, should be done prior to lining the box. The cover is fastened on at the back and rather more than half way along each side and there is a large loose flap, bound at the edge with braid that may be pulled well over the ankles after the feet have been placed in the warmer.

Castors screwed on at each corner underneath the box will enable the foot-warmer to be easily moved about the floor without lifting it up. The small sketch on the right of the illustration shows the woodwork prior to being lined and covered, and indicates the shape and size of the box that



Foot Warmer.

should be used for this purpose. In the larger sketch, the lining of the foot-warmer is not shown and this has been done in order that the way in which it may be constructed can be clearly seen.

The cover should, of course, be made of some of the dark art serge and lined with fur if possible; for the use of an invalid, it is an added comfort if it can be made large enough to hold a small hot water bottle or even a muff-heater.

Popular Gray.

Gray is one of the most popular shades of the spring. It is cool and when it is becoming is really charming. But there are many types of face and color that cannot stand gray and it should be worn, especially in the paler shades, only after careful thought.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR APRIL 11

DAVID ANOINTED KING.

LESSON TEXT—I Samuel 16:4-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—Man looketh on the outward appearance, but Jehovah looketh on the heart.—I Samuel 16:7 R. V.

After the events recorded in last Sunday's lesson Samuel retired to Ramah never again to see Saul's face. Samuel "mourned" (15:35) i. e., bewailed and lamented the deposed king. It was noble for Samuel thus to be grieved over Saul's sin; still, God had work for him to do. There is a sorrow that "worketh repentance" which is pleasing in the sight of God, but that idle sorrow which spends itself in unprofitable mourning is detrimental to man and a hindrance to the kingdom of God (ch. 8:7; 15:1). Men may fail but the kingdom goes forward. We do not interpret verse 2 as suggesting any subterfuge on God's part but rather that God refused to pay any attention to Samuel's fear. God answers fear by giving us duties to perform and in their performance we are delivered from our fears.

I. David Chosen to Be King, vv. 4-10. Saul, the clamorous choice of the people, was not succeeded by David—"the man after God's own heart"—for several years after this lesson. God's will in this matter was shown to Samuel progressively: (a) in chapter 13:14 Samuel is informed that God hath sought "a man after his own heart;" (b) in 16:1 he is told to go and find the king whom God had provided; (c) in verse 12 Samuel is at last definitely told whom God has selected. This selection is in accordance with the prophecy made centuries before regarding the kingly scepter (Gen. 49:10). Of course it was high treason, this act Samuel was about to perform, and Saul yet had many friends and supporters (v. 2). God seems to have permitted Samuel to use one avowed purpose to conceal the real one, but "such a course is one to use but sparingly" (Maclaren). God can and does protect those whom he sends (Ps. 34:7) and "man is immortal till his work is done." Just what or how did not concern Samuel for he had God's promise (v. 3). A step at a time was sufficient and in taking each step Samuel was to tell the exact truth.

Thus God guides and tests his servants. Samuel was a judge as well as a prophet (ch. 7:16) and the people of Bethlehem were agitated at his arrival. It may be, too, that these elders were fearful of incurring the displeasure of Saul. There was no occasion for fear, as Samuel's purpose was to sacrifice and his mission one of peace even as the angelic messengers who quieted the shepherds with their message of "peace" when "great David's greater son" was ushered into the world. Jesse was a grandson of Ruth the Moabitess and also a descendant of Rahab the harlot. On his father's side he belonged to the strong tribe of Judah. He was evidently a man of some wealth, certainly in his children. After the sacrifice and before the feast Samuel is made acquainted with the sons of Jesse. The first, Eliab, was tall and good to look upon and at once Samuel fixed upon him as the certain choice for Jehovah. Samuel made this choice in spite of his disappointment in Saul, likewise of attractive physique. There are no more eloquent words in the Bible than those found in verse 7. We have only to read of Eliab's subsequent unjust treatment of David (17:28) to see that God was amply justified in his judgment of this candidate. Social rank, lineage, fortune, physical prowess or age will never be a sufficient substitute for character. It is a subtle snare to be deceived by outward appearances. "If I take care of my character my reputation will take care of itself" (D. L. Moody). The Lord looks upon the heart; what does he see in yours?

II. David Anointed King, vv. 11-13. Seven sons are set aside and yet Samuel did not hear the voice of God's approval. In seeming dismay he asks, "Are here all thy children?" Jesse seems to have made a careless and reluctant reply that the youngest was away from home tending sheep. Thereupon Samuel asserts that "we will not sit down (to the sacrificial feast) till he be brought hither." It is from such lowly positions that God is constantly promoting men to positions of responsibility and prominence. Witness Carey, Livingston, Moody and a hundred others past and present. David at this time was about fifteen years old (Beecher). His name means "darling," significant of the affection of his mother, whose name is unknown, but to whom David twice makes reference (Ps. 86:16; 116:16). David was short, compared with his brothers, but had bright eyes (v. 12 marg.) and a fair face—a "comely person" (v. 18). David was agile and strong and though seemingly scoffed at by his brothers and neglected by his father it did not pervert his good nature nor turn him from the performance of his duties. Samuel did not greet David as he had greeted Saul, he may have been disappointed. This gives emphasis to the words in verse 12, "Arise anoint him: for this is he." How God spoke to Samuel is of small moment. The man who does not believe God is able to come near to his creatures and communicate his will to them might as well not believe in God at all.

David is anointed, set apart, for the kingship, but is not equipped nor does he enter upon his offices till later.

Saul had been thus set apart when none were present (9:27; 10:1).

So it is possible that Jesse and his family connected this ceremony with some work for God rather than with the kingship.

POETRY AT SLUMBER TIME

Right Kind of Reading Will Compose the Mind for Proper and Satisfying Rest.

An exchange recommends the reading of a fine soul-felt poem before retiring for the night's rest. It tends to compose the soul and put it in harmony with the truth and goodness of things. A novel will not do that, nor a newspaper, nor anything that sets the mind in a flutter. Reading a poem—one of the good old kind that goes into the heart and has a nice time there, is like floating down a quiet stream, past the fragrance of mowers and the song of the birds. Never had that experience, eh? Now, very shiftless, indeed!

Did you ever try reading "Snow-Bound" on an evening when the snow was piling up the "silent deep and white?" Well, try it, when the weather allows. Whittier will give one something for any evening, Tennyson's Idyls are a little more urgent, but they are as tranquillizing as a gentle arm around you. Wordsworth is great, but takes too much thought; Browning, too, and Lowell, but Longfellow not so much. But as easy as smiling is the humorous kind, like Riley. But there are hundreds of poems floating about as sweet as a bush of roses. Take them in and read them before going to bed.

Big Game, Sure.

A senator from a southern state always has an abundance of good southern tales at his command. Here is one he tells of some friends of his who were visiting in Savannah, and who had chartered an old broken-down hack driven by a negro. The old fellow was a native, and, of course, was on his job in pointing out all the places of interest along the route. As they jogged along out in the suburbs a squirrel appeared in the road. That was sufficient to arouse intense interest in one of the party, who inquired, anxiously:

"Do you have any big game around here?"

"Yes, suh; indeed, suh," replied the darkey; "we has baseball."—Harper's Magazine.

MUCH JOY IN ANTICIPATION

Its Stimulating Effect Seldom Given the Credit Which It So Thoroughly Deserves.

Few people realize how much benefit they obtain from anticipation. Indeed, were it not for its stimulating effect upon our minds half the joy of living would vanish because by looking forward into the future and trying to realize our pleasures and ambitions before they actually come to us we largely increase their happy effects. The man who is unable to anticipate the future in any way whatever, who sees no reason in trying to taste his joys beforehand, who derives no satisfaction in building upon his hopes, misses a great deal of very wholesome pleasure. Common sense tells him, so he argues, that it is unwise to count upon anything in this life unless it is actually in his grasp, but then most of us get some very real joy at times in acting contrary to the routine teaching of common sense. We do not mean by this, of course, that it is ever best to ignore our better judgment but, even admitting the fact that anticipation is not always the part of wisdom, there is no questioning the fact that it is very delightful to be unwise in this way at times. If we did not look forward to what is to come with hearts full of hope and expectancy how could we get through with some of the harder days of life? If we did not depend in so large a measure upon our anticipations how could we hope to overcome our discouragements? Anticipation is in a way the twin sister of the zest of life—Charleston News and Courier.

Measures Here and Abroad.

A yard and a pound are "for all practical and most scientific purposes" (as the editor of Nature remarks) the same in the United States and in Great Britain. The United States gallon is only five-sixths of the imperial gallon, and the United States bushel approximately thirty-two-thirty-thirds of the imperial bushel. Our standard meter is the international prototype meter; that of Great Britain is shorter than ours by six-tenths of a micron, or 2.364-billionths of an inch.

POINTS ABOUT EMPIRE FROCK

Age of Wearer and Lissomeness of Figure Are Two Things to Be Considered.

There are two weighty things to consider before accepting the fashion for the empire effects in evening frocks. One is the age of the wearer and the other the lissomeness of the figure.

Josephine, the woman who created the style in order to show off her perfect figure, was certainly no longer young when she became the glass of fashion for not only France, but the world. She believed that the empire lines hid whatever marks the years had traced upon her physique, but somehow the woman of today, and especially of America, does not grow old in the same manner as Josephine did.

For the young and slender all things are possible. One does not even have to suggest that truth in a dress epoch when every new style seems to be especially created for fortunate youth. But the women who have passed the thirty mark must be clothed also, and it is the women of forty or over who seem to dominate the world today, socially, and even sentimentally, so clothing for her must be taken into reckoning.

To Be in Vogue.

To be in vogue in our skirts we must have a smooth, flat hip look, with a decided flare at the hem and, if the figure permits, the fullness should be accentuated at the sides and flattened at front and back. To distinguish this skirt from the one you wore seven years ago the dressmaker will probably accentuate the wavy look at the edge by a shallow scallop or a slight lifting at front or sides.

Tulle.

Tulle is as much used as ever. It has made itself a fabric of necessity, and it is difficult to imagine a change in styles great enough to change the position of tulle.

Capes for Summer.

Small military capes will be worn in the spring and summer.

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FOREIGN INSULTS

WITH its old time impudence and that utter disregard of the rights of other nations which has always marked its course, England has again issued its Orders in Council, and declared another "paper blockade" that virtually forces the ships of all neutral nations off the seas of Western Europe, even though such ships be going to, or coming from, neutral ports!

To cap this insolence, England has further declared its purpose to seize and requisition for war purposes, any neutral ships it pleases, and is making good its threats by daring to seize American ships en route to neutral ports!

For declaring a like "paper blockade" and for committing similar outrages, our fathers had the courage in 1812 to give England the soundest walloping it ever had on the high seas—worse even than that the Dutchman Von Tromp gave the English navy when he boastfully sailed up the Thames with a broom nailed to his mast-head.

This cowardly, un-American Administration has abandoned the principles in defence of which upon the ocean our own Delaware's son McDonough, Perry, and other naval heroes, won imperishable renown, and concedes the right of England at will to establish, in violation of all accepted international law, such a "paper blockade"!

But worse still, this weak and spineless Bryan—Wilson Administration is tamely suffering barbaric Germany with her under-sea assasins, to blow American ships and American citizens against the moon!

Indeed, these mushy Democratic statesmen (!) truckle so low to the "German-American" vote as to welcome a German warship, the Prince Eitel, that had just blown up an American vessel, and after repairing and coaling the offender, instead of holding it to account for its piracy, offers to send it forth fully equipped to blow more American ships sky high.

This weak policy that seeks peace at any price, even at the sacrifice of American property and American lives, is shown in every quarter. The truth is this cowardice of Bryan's and Wilson's has invited, and encouraged the perpetration of these outrages. All the world knows this milk-and-water outfit at Washington has neither the capacity nor the spirit to protect American citizens in life or property.

Even in wretched Mexico they have for years been safely robbing and murdering Americans. Any half baked Greaser bandit-general thinks he can with impunity tweak Uncle Sam's nose.

Oh! for but one week of the firm, self-respecting American policy that Roosevelt showed when he called the Jap bluff that had impudently ordered our warships to stay out of Pacific waters, by sending around the world the biggest navy that since Magellan's day ever circumnavigated the globe.

Had we a red-blooded American president, the country would be spared these endless outrages at the hands of England, Germany and Mexico.

But, no, we must grin and bear it all for eighteen months longer!

TWO ABASHED THUGS

NO recent event has more signally disclosed the power of the Press than the refusal of those two pugs, Johnson and Williard to profane with their disgraceful slugging match holy Easter Sunday.

These brutes, the one, Johnson black, and the other to his greater shame, white, had arranged to give their disgusting exhibition on the blessed day that commemorates the resurrection of the Lord of life and death, the Christ who died for men.

But their wicked audacity stirred up such a storm of indignant criticism from the newspapers all over the land, secular as well as religious, that the vulgar thugs, promoters and principals were forced to postpone the "mill" to the following Monday.

Even Cuba felt the effect of this outburst of wrath against the purposed profanation of this sacred day—Cuba, whose half-civilzed people with their accomodating religion, worship in their temples on Sunday morning, and then spend the remainder of the day witnessing the degrading spectacles of the bull ring or the cockpit.

It is to the credit of our country that in but few of the states, if in any, are these beastly prize fights now permitted—they have generally been outlawed along with other evil things like slavery, gambling and lotteries.

A lady remarked that there were three degrees to the infamy of this performance: 1. The black "nigger" who shames the black race, 2, the white "nigger" who shames the white race; 3, the ruffians who for money promoted the unseemly affair.

The hundreds of American men who went thousands of miles and paid out much money to see the brutal bout simply have low, tough tastes.

This huge beast Johnson, has been convicted of violating the Mann "white slave" act and has defaulted his bail.

Let us hope he will be caught and put where all his kind, black and white, belong—in the penitentary.

THE NEW CLUB HOUSE

THANKS to their own industry, to their large faith in themselves and to their belief in their organization's mission as already demonstrated in the past ten years of its history, the women of the New Century Club of Middletown feel warranted in building on North Broad street their greatly needed home.

It is to be a handsome structure costing $5,000, and fitted with every modern appointment designed to minister to comfort and utility.

The site for the Club's building is a very liberal donation from Mrs. G. F. Brady and consists of a lot fronting 85 feet on North Broad and extending eastward to a depth of 150 feet—which will afford ample room for all future additions and enlargements.

Their superb record in many fields of private and public service justly entitles the New Century Club, of Middletown to receive the appreciative support and co-operation of all the citizens.

The fact that this Club House is provided with an auditorium seating 500 people; a large stage with the usual theatrical accessories, which may be used by the general public for lectures, addresses, home and other plays; and that moreover, its membership, which is already a representative one quite devoid of any class distinctions, is to be greatly enlarged by appealing to the scores of intelligent women in the town and around it who have as yet not realized that their help also was needed; in a word, the fact that it is to be in some respects a real "Community Building"—all these things are factors which should raise up for it earnest advocates among all classes in our town society, the old not less than the young. Therefore every man, woman and child in Middletown that takes a proper proper pride in everything promoting civic usefulness and redounding to the honor of the town, should heartily rally to the financial support of so meritorious an institution.

TEN MEN DROWN IN STORM

LEWES, DEL., April 4.—Yesterday's coast storm claimed ten victims in the vicinity of the Delaware capes. They were the crews of the Consolidation Coal Company's barges Nos. 6 and 9, bound from Baltimore for Boston with coal, who were drowned when their craft foundered on Hen and Chickens shoals, near Cape Henlopen, and went to pieces in the gale.

The barges, which were in tow of the tug Cumberland, broke adrift early in the day. Despite heroic efforts in the face of a blinding snowstorm and a sixty-mile gale, the Cumberland's crew was unable to get another line to the barges, which drifted helplessly for some time, finally going aground on the shoals.

For hours the tug stood by, but because of the fury of the sea found it impossible to render any assistance. About noon the barges broke to pieces and sank with all hands aboard. The bodies of Captain Johnson, Baltimore; Karl Larsen, a Swedish subject, and Dempsey Jarvis, also of Baltimore, washed ashore late in the day and were recovered by coast guards.

The wind during the storm averaged sixty miles an hour at the breakwater and at one time attained a velocity of more than seventy miles. Coast guards and life savers of the Lewes and Rehoboth stations made repeated efforts to launch a life boat when the plight of the barges was discovered, but found it impossible to get through the boiling surf.

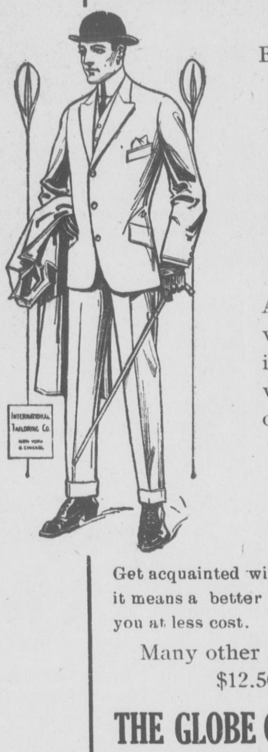
A third barge, which was also being towed by the Cumberland, was brought safely into the harbor at the breakwater.

The new Argentine battleship Moreno was also reported to be one-half mile off Rehoboth Beach this morning and life savers reported her to be in trouble. Nothing else has been heard of her, but it is probable that she is lying at anchor some distance off the beach.

Other wrecks were also reported along the beach. Small craft anchored in the breakwater have had a hard time holding their anchorage, and several launches and rowboats have been thrown upon the beach. The high tide is washing over the piers on the beach and the beach land between town and the beach is flooded to a depth of several feet.

==yes sir, it will

$10.00 will buy an excellent suit at this store.



YOUNG MEN
English model with
patch pockets
roll front
new fabrics
all wool
hand tailored
$10.00

OLDER MEN
At the same price, a very unusual showing of more conservative models for older men.

—each suit has an individuality that is pleasing—something worth seeing.

Get acquainted with these unusual clothes, it means a better clothes satisfaction for you at less cost.

Many other styles and models
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Graduates assisted to obtain positions.
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Insure Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING
BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM
Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over
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Present Membership Over Eight Thousand, With Over
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is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you though to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

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THREE "Onyx" DAYS

Our Annual Hosiery Event!
The finest silk Hosiery made anywhere, has its annual bargain sale

One-Third off

on Thursday 15th, Friday 16th and Saturday 17th, at Fogel & Burstan's, the only place this side of Wilmington where this superior Hosiery can be bought.

A great chance that comes but once a year, when this great maker of High Grade Silk and Lisle Hosiery gives its famous brand, the "Onyx," a huge advertisement by announcing in thousands of newspapers all over this land, three annual sale days at these big reductions:

"Onyx" Hosiery

For Women

Women's "Onyx" medium light weight Silk Lisle with Pointex heel—that pointed heel top that replaces the old, ugly square splicing, and gives a slim, graceful elegant look to the ankle, and is just as strong as the old—dub'l top, extra heavy, spliced heel and toe—black only, 3 pairs $1.00.

Women's "Onyx" pure thread silk boot, lisle "dub'l" top, reinforced heel, sole and toe—black, white and tan, 3 pairs $1.00.

Same style, medium weight, black only, 3 pairs $1.00.

For Men

Men's "Onyx" silk lisle, black only, "dublex" heel and toe, spliced sole, 3 pairs $1.00.

Men's Pure Silk, same make—black, tan, navy, grey, purple, helio, Burgundy, and cadet. 3 pairs $1 00.

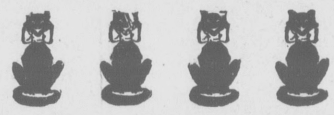
Also superb silk pleated Men's Hose in all leading shades—white, champagne, Palm Beach and a dozen more latest colors, price per pair 25c.

Boys and Misses

Boy's "Onyx" medium weight, "Dublex wear," ribbed cotton, black, white, tan, sizes 6 to 10, finest Boys' hose made. Every pair guaranteed to give reasonable service, any pair in your judgment not doing so may be replaced with another, price 25c.

Misses' "Onyx" medium "Dub'l-wear" lisle, fine ribbed, black, white and tan, sizes 5 to 10. Best Misses' Hose in America, per pair 25c.

On those 3 days only we will offer many other kinds of Bargain Hose, in



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We have all the leading makes of

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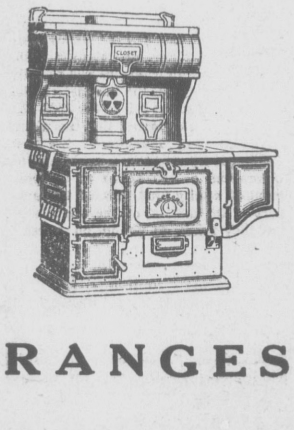

RANGES

J. F. McWhorter & Son
Middletown, Delaware

The Middletown Transcript, $1.00

CURRENT PRICES

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. B. FOARD.

Wheat—No. 2	$1 50	Corn—	
No. 1		Yellow, shelled	72
Timothy Seed		" cob	70
Clover Seed		Oats	70

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. T. CONNELLEE

Eggs, per doz	17@21
Country Butter, per lb	32@39
Creamery Butter, per lb	43
Lard, per lb	12@16
Live Chickens, per lb	12@16
Potatoes	30@40

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., APRIL 10, 1915

THE ASSASSIN OF THE SEA

What we did not suppose would ever happen has actually come to pass—the deliberate sinking by a submarine of a passenger ship. Two ships, in fact, for the Aguila carried a few passengers and has a death list. But the atrocities practiced against the Aguila, sufficient in themselves to arouse the indignation of the entire civilized world, are practically lost sight of in the hideous crime of the venomous raid upon the Falaba, a regular liner in the Liverpool-African service.

The Falaba carried about 150 passegers. They included merchants, traders and government officials. They were women among them. Far away from shore a submarine chased the ship, caught up with her and ordered her abandonment in five minutes. Fancy those passengers, and a crew numbering nearly one hundred in addition, getting away in five miuutes! No wonder boats were smashed in the hurry. And in the midst of the confusion that submarine, with shocking bloodthirstiness, launched its torpedo. The aim was deadly. So was the execution. Men were killed outright. Others were thrown into the water or jumped overboard in the hope of escape. It was a slaughter It was a massacre. And while the drowning were struggling for life, the crew of the submarine, which circled around, "laughed and jeered." So some of those who were rescued report. "Laughed and jeered!" It seems impossible of belief that even brutes could take pleasure in such a sight. And yet when it is considered that only hardened brutes could take the lives of non-combatants in this heartless manner, it is not so impossito believe after all.

When the submarine began warfare against British shipping with the warning that all neutral vessels were in danger, international law was flung to the winds. International law requires that when it is necessary to sink the merchant snip of an enemy, human life may not be put in jeopardy. There was a belief that in spite of threats reasonable care would be taken. True, the invasion of Belgium upon the order of German militarism had been in utter defiance of solemn pledges; true, treaties had been torn into scraps of paper; true, the Zeppelins had dropped bombs on women and children and had taken deadly toll; true, swift cruisers with powerful guns had bombarded defenseless coast towns and wrought appalling butcherp upon the peaceful inhabitants but despite this record of blood and brutality there was a thought among civilized human beings that the submarine would at least stop short of earning the title of the Assassin of the Sea.

But the thought was vain. Two ships carrying passengers have been sunk—and with brutal savagery the crew of the murderous submarine "laughed and jeered!" It was not war that the commander of this craft was engaged in. It was murder. We wish there was some word in known language stronger than murder or murderer to apply to this ghastly crime and the one who ordered it committed. It is impossible to express with any existing vocabulary the frightfulness, the wickedness, the fiendishness, the inhumanity of this merciless wiping out of human life. It is barbarism gone mad.

German writers and scholars of renown have been doing their best to gain for Germany the sympathy of neutral nations. What a heavy task is theirs in face of such an atrocity as this! A bomb-dropping Zeppelin, a bombardment and consequent massacre of women and children, the horrible work of an Assassin of the sea, can do more in a single stroke to alienate public sentiment than all of the arguments of the professors of the German universities can mend in a life time. We cannot believe that the German people sanction these murders. Theirs was a great nation and making astonishing progress by peaceful means. What a pity that a military element, bent on war, should in the twinkling of an eye plunge them into dreadful carnage and that Zepplins and submarines should insult every sense of decency that the world possesses.

It is not the fault of the progressive, peaceful obstacle-overcoming, commerce-winning, industry-building German people that these things have come upon them. The fault lies in the system that has forced militarism to the front at the expense of all else. Still, we like to think that it is the individual commander of the submarine who, in committing this murder, has acted on his own responsibility. However, we shall soon see. For the official in Berlin who indorses this crime—who does not repudiate it—must inevitably place himself upon a level with the actual criminal.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Alabama Peach Trees

C. R. CLAYTON

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

CONTROL CHILD WORKERS

Wilmington, Del., March 26.

Delaware has consummated the sacrifice of its children upon the altar of Big Business and political greed. The whole sordid business of bartering the working children of the state for political preferment, making them the coin as it were, that passes between the business interests and their henchmen in the legislature, was completed yesterday with the appointment of the child labor inspector.

The newly appointed child labor commission, selected by Governor Charles Miller to protect the child workers of the state, put itself on record as a politically biased body by appointing the Republican speaker of the house of representatives, Charles H. Grantland, one of the chief foes of the former child labor bill, one of the most active of its slayers and the most interested framers of the substitute law, to take the place of the deposed Democratic appointee, William J. Gibbons.

The action of the commission has reopened the child labor controversy. It has brought from Miss Emily P. Bissell, an active member of the former commission a letter to Governor Miller flaging him for his part in the plot which has made political capital of innocent children.

WARNER'S ACTION A SURPRISE

It has dismayed the decent people of the state because the appointment of Representative Grantland was made by the commission of which Charles Warner is chairman, and Mr. Warner was looked upon as one of the real champions of child and women workers. As chairman of the Committee of Seventy which was merged into the labor legislation committee, Mr. Warner headed the forces which have striven to save Delaware from its present shame of wiping out a constructive child labor law and substituting a political measure.

Whether Mr. Warner has been fooled by Governor Miller and the Republican machine bosses, who probobly promised the job to Grantland because they were unable to give him the coveted position of secretary of state, or whether his sincerity has not stood the test and his eal alignment has been all along secretly with the interests which are opposed to the good of the children, is an open question which hundreds of Delawareans are asking themselves and each other.

Miss Bissell's letter to the governor leaves no question as to the stand he has taken in the barter of the children. Miss Bissell accuses him of allowing the former child labor commission to be "pilloried, discredited, destroyed, to serve political ends." She resigns from the state tuberculosis commission and the commission to decorate the State House, declaring she cannot serve on any public commission under an administration which abolished the child labor commission for doing its duty. Miss Bissell shows up the temporizihg, shifty policy of the governor when she accuses him of refusing her a hearing while the Gibbons controversy was going on, telling her she "would not lose by waiting."

MISS BISSELL RAKES THE GOVERNOR

"I realize now", she declares in the letter, "that the destruction of the commission was already settled at that time, and would have gone on just the same. It would have been embarrassing to explain this to me or to deny it." She further lays bare the Governor's part in the plotto over throw the old commission and enact a new and purely political law when she says:

"I speak from knowledge, not theory when I say that there was no reason in the child labor commission itself, or in its work during the first year, that warranted its abolishment. The trouble came from certain politicians. Two curious private statements, one made by you, the other by legislators confirm this.

"You said that you know the commission was in the right, but that the feeling of the legislature against it was too strong for you to control. Four of the legislators, on the other hand assured us that they knew the commission was in the right, but they trusted the governor and must carry out his program.

"I am glad to feel that these conflicting testimonies agreed on one essential point: that the commission did its duty by the children whom it was set to guard."

The outstanding facts in the present child labor situation which Delaware has to face for the next two years are these:

Enforcement of the law is in the hands of a partisan politician who has no training or experince to fit him for his job. The chairman of commission which appointed him is Charles Warner who vehemeutly protested during the writer against the injection of politics into the enforcement of the labor laws.

POLITICIANS CONTROL THE CHILDREN

One of the most influential members of the commission is Representative George Hill, chairman of the revised statutes committee of the house, which recommended repeal of the old child labor law and was instrumental in procuring the passage of the new law.

Furthermore, the state knows now that Governor Miller has been shown as willing to upset the entire child protective program of Delaware for the sake of giving a Republican politician an $1800 job.

Social welfare workers of Delaware recognize they have been checkmated at every turn and that the working children are virtually in the hands of the politicians.

Grantland, who made a good record as milk inspector and who has many friends who vouch for his honesty, though none of them can say he is informed on matters of soci l welfare and child legislation, will be the object of keen and incessant observation by the people of the state who have fought fur the rights of the children.

One of the evidences of political connivance in the appointment of Grantland was the fact that he was appointed without delay at the first meeting of the commission, and that this meeting in spite of the statement that all sessions would be open to the public, was a private one.

WHY IS THE WAR?

The question "What is the war in Europe about?" has been asked time and time again, but very seldom fully and truthfully answered. The lately announced order of the British government forbidding the United States from shipping goods of any kind to Germany, Austria and Turkey, or to buy any goods from any of these countries, and the concluding paragraphs of this answers the oft-repeated question "What is the war about".

Russia is at war to gain her centuries old object of seizing Constantinople and welding the Slav peoples into a world-domniating Slav empire.

Austria is at war to hinder Russia's aggrandizement and to blot out the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities.

France is at war to regain prestige and ts recover Alsace Lorraine.

Serbia is at war because racial and religious antipathies and Russian money and intrigue inspired the assassin who made himself king of that turbulent country by double murder of his royal predecessors.

Japan is at war because she plots to seize China and exploit the riches and resources of that populous and helpless country in building up a great Asiatic world power.

Germany is at war because she wishes to remain the prodominating power in Europe.

And Great Britain is at war because German industry, patience and skill were rapidly taking the trade of the world from British financiers, manufacturers and shipowners, and events gave Great Britain a chance to destroy that trade competition by a war in which all other parties to the conflict were bound to suffer more loss than Great Britain, no matter which way victory went.

This war is just like every other European war—a slaughter of the peoples for the benefit and gains of autocratic and aristocratic classes. And these classes, no matter how sweetly they sing to us now, would direct their armies and navies against us without the least hesitation if they could make gain by doing so.

PAYING TOO MUCH

Figures recently made public by the U. S. Department of Agriculture showing the purchasing power of an acre of farm crops in 1913 as compared with 1909, present an interesting comparison. They show that while the price per acre of several farm crops has increased to some extent in the past five years the gain in price has not kept pace with that of commodities used on the farm. For example, the purchasing power of an acre of wheat in 1909 was 98 pounds of lard while in 1913 it would buy but 81 pounds. The same acre of wheat would buy 243 yards of calico in 1909, but only 178 yards in 1913. Again, an acre of cotton would buy 49 hoes in 1909 while in 1913 it would buy but 46 hoes. An acre of corn would buy 79 pounds of coffee in 1909 as compared with only 59 pounds in 1913. An acre of wheat would buy two more pairs of brogan shoes in 1909 than in 1913. Other figures show similar comparisons of the purchasing power of an acre of staple crops in the five-year period studied. The farmer is not getting rich from the apparently high prices of recent years. He is not only getting a smaller part of the consumers' dollar on what he sells, but he also pays a higher rate on the producer's price on what he consumes. There is nothing in his statement that is new to the observing student of the cost of living problem or to the farmers. It is restated here merely as another evidence of the marketing and distribution system as the wasteful link. The farmers as well as the city consumers ars paying too much for preparation, distribution and retailing of the products they buy.

1915 APRIL 1915

The Iron
STEAMER CLIO
WILL LEAVE
Odessa and Port Penn for Philadelphia
AND RETURN FROM
Arch St. Wharf, Phila.
AS PER TIME TABLE

ODESSA

Thursday,	1st,	11 00 a m
Monday,	5th,	12 30 p m
Thursday,	8th,	3 30 p m
Monday,	12th,	6 30 p m
Thursday,	15th,	11 00 a m
Monday,	19th,	12 00 noon
Thursday,	22d,	1 30 p m
Monday,	26th,	5 30 p m
Thursday,	29th,	6 30 p m

PHILADELPHIA

Friday,	2d,	6 00 p m
Tuesday,	6th,	11 00 a m
Friday,	9th,	12 30 p m
Tuesday,	13th,	3 30 p m
Friday,	16th,	5 30 p m
Tuesday,	20th,	6 00 p m
Friday,	23d,	12 30 p m
Tuesday,	27th,	2 30 p m
Friday,	30th,	5 00 p m

Steamer will leave Port Penn 1½ hours later than Odessa time.

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F. B. WATKINS, Manager
Odessa, Delaware

WILLIAM W. ROSE, Purser

The Transcript $1.00

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CAPITAL	$ 600,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS	775,00C
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I wish to imform the public that I have accepted the agency for the celebrated Singer Sewing Machines for this locality, and will be glad to show you the many good merrits of this machine at any time or place and explain, on reasonable terms. A large lot of machines constantly on hand.

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Middletown, Del.

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HOUSE PAINTER
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Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

Why Wait

until the best of the season is gone? Come now and get your New Spring Outfit while the stocks are full and complete. They cost you no more and you have the styles while they are new.

New Patch Pocket Suits, $10 to $25.
New Blue Serges, $10 to $25.
New Spring Overcoats, $10 to $30.
New Balmacaans, $10 to $25.
New Soft Hats, $1 50 to $5
New Spring Shirts, $1 to $5
New Silk Ties, 25c to $2.50
New Spring Sox, 25c to $1.50

Men's and Young Men's, Boys' and Little Boys'; every size for every age. We save you Money, Time and Trouble by selling you best goods at moderate prices. Come in and look over the New Styles, even if you are not ready to buy yet.

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6th and Market

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DENTIST
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

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Use Paxson's Sanitary Sweeping Compound while sweeping.

It catches the GERMS as well as the DUST.

If your jobber or dealer does not have Paxson's Sanitary Sweeping Compound, then write us and we will see that you are supplied.

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Packed in barrels, 1-2 bbls. and tubs for use in stores, factories, theatres hotels, churches, schools, etc., and in 5, 10 and 25 cent packages for household use.

It cleans floors and brightens carpets leaving the rooms in a pure sanitary condition from the use of the disinfectant and deodorizer that it contains.

Ask your grocer to give you a package on the free trial proposition.

INSIST on having PAXSON'S SANITARY SWEEPING COMPOUND.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES.

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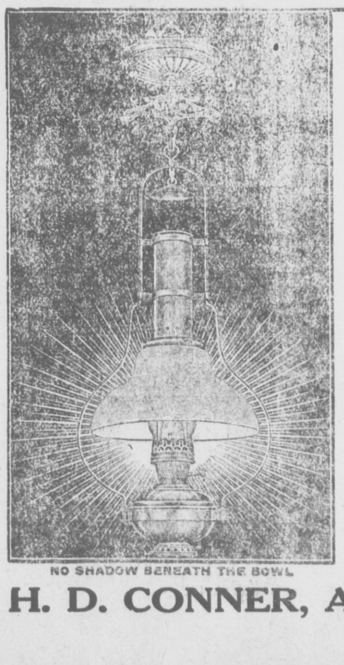
The Delaware Farmer	.50 per year
Total regular price	$1.50

Our Special Reduced Price $1.25 per year

The Delaware Farmer is published by the Agricultural Club of Delaware College, Newark, Delaware.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At LESS EXPENSE from COAL OIL (Kerosene)

THIS wonderful new incandescent mantle lamp gives more than ten times as much light as the common coal oil lamp. At the same time it burns less than half as much oil as the old style open flame, center draught lamps. Beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. The

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is equipped with the adjustable extension chimney and baffle generator which make it the most reliable incandescent mantle oil lamp ever made. For evening reading, writing or sewing there is no light that can compare with the powerful, steady white light of the Aladdin. Safe, durable and economical, beautiful in design, no noise, no odor. Women and children can operate it. You can't appreciate the great difference between the light of this lamp and the common coal oil lamp 'til you see it. It has all the good qualities of the high priced system but with the advantage of being as simple as the ordinary coal oil lamp.

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H. D. CONNER, Agent., P. O. Middletown, Del., R. D.

TO PREPARE AND USE VEGETABLES

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT EXPERTS GIVE RESULTS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT.

NUTRITIVE VALUE IN SEEDS

One of Most Important Food Groups Man Enjoys—Long Soaking of Beans and Peas Necessary—Food Value of Peanut.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Seeds constitute one of the most important food groups that man enjoys. Besides the cereal grains, there are such seeds as beans, peas and cowpeas, the oil-bearing peanut which is closely related to the bean, such oil-bearing seeds as the cottonseed, rape, and sesame.

All these seeds, however, are not always considered as vegetables, but the bean, lentil, and pea are so considered, and have been recognized in all lands as possible substitutes for both bread and meat. The principal objection to the more general use of these particular seed vegetables is that their flavor does not appeal to all. Therefore it is often wise to remove a portion of the taste, even if this means a loss of substance. By occasionally changing the water in which the beans are soaking or during the early stages of cooking, their natural flavor may be toned down. A more desirable flavor sometimes may be imparted in cooking by the use of mint, parsley, onion, tomato, peppers, bayleaf, nutmeg, or other herbs, and spices. The spices, however, must always be added sparingly.

The Importance of Long Soaking for Beans and Peas.

The long soaking of leguminous seeds is an important factor in their cookery. It took a long time for the seed to ripen and dry in the pod on the vine and it loses rather than gains water when kept in the store and house. Therefore it is understandable that considerable time will be required to fill again with water the cells of such a dense substance. Where there is no danger of fermentation or "souring," beans, etc., may be profitably soaked for even forty-eight hours. Pick over, wash well, add nearly one quart of water for one cupful of beans, and set in the refrigerator or other cold place. The water may be changed, if convenient, after 12 or 24 hours. This serves to remove any rank flavor. It is said that in eastern countries lentils are soaked a long time for this purpose.

After this complete filling of the tissues with water the time required for cooking will not be much longer than for shelled beans fresh from the garden. True, there has been some loss of substance, but a corresponding gain in palatability. Soft water is preferable to hard, both for soaking and cooking.

Such beans as the navy bean and lima bean contain relatively little fat. They do not grow rancid so easily as some grain products, but the older they are the harder it is to make them palatable and soft and the longer must be the processes of soaking and cooking.

Since the proper preparations of legumes is a long process, it is well to cook enough to serve in two or more fashions. Thus the baked beans often are reheated or served cold, and the remainder used in soup. So, too, the dry limas or red kidney or any variety may appear first as plain buttered beans, a further portion prepared at the same time, may be used for salad or croquettes, and the left-overs to be utilized as a soup. Left-over red kidney beans when cooked like a meat loaf with cheese, bread crumbs and such seasoning as is desired make a very palatable meat substitute. Cowpeas, a valuable legume better known in the southern than the northern states, may be cooked in the same ways as the navy bean.

Lentils are not as generally used in this country as they deserve to be. They may be found in the markets of foreign sections of large cities and in the larger groceries. Their price is about the same as that of dry beans and peas. They may be served like peas or with a seasoning of fried onions. They make a satisfactory soup or puree.

The use of fresh, young peas, beans and cowpeas is extensive, the seeds being sometimes served alone, and often in the case of beans and cowpeas with the succulent pod containing them. The pods of peas are ordinarily discarded, but sometimes they are cooked for a while, and then the water in which they were boiled is used for cooking the peas themselves. There are also edible podded beans.

"String" or "snap" beans, if young and tender, may be cooked quickly. If old and well grown they need longer cooking. If overgrown they will be improved by parboiling for a few minutes in water to which soda has been added, about one-fourth level teaspoonful of soda for two quarts of water. They should then be drained and cooked in fresh water. To be at their best in flavor, as well as color, string beans should be cooked only long enough to make them tender. They are most delicate if cooked in salted water, drained. A combination of string and shell beans is a pleasing change from either alone. String beans, it has been claimed, are less likely to cause digestive disturbance if cooked uncovered.

The large green pods of the red or cranberry beans remain tender until the seeds are nearly full grown, making them among the best types of string beans.

In the southern states cowpeas or field peas have been grown for many years as food for man and animals, and also to increase soil fertility. These have a distinctive, pleasant flavor, are used green and dry, and are cooked like other peas or beans. As stated above, the young pods are excellent as "snap beans." The tender cowpea pods can be cooked like string beans, the underripe peas shelled and cooked like green peas or green beans, while the dry peas may be used in various ways for making soups, croquettes, fritters, and other dishes.

Food Value of the Peanut.

The peanut, which is a bean or pealike seed but not a nut, is generally eaten as a sort of confection all over the United States. Its true food value, however, is not properly appreciated. Peanuts when made into peanut butter are available for use in sandwiches, salad dressings, and soup. They contain a large amount of both protein (nitrogenous material) and fat and are nutritious. Peanut butter of superior quality may be made easily as it is wanted and at little cost. The manner of making it is simple: The roasted nuts need only to be shelled and put through a meat chopper which will grind them very fine.

Grains Sometimes Served as Vegetables.

The seeds of our common cereals, although generally not classed as vegetables, are very often used as such, as, for instance, boiled rice, macaroni, hominy, fried mush, and oatmeal fritters.

Cereals do not possess very distinctive flavors, so it is a common practice when using them in this way, to season the dishes highly with cheese, with tomato, green pepper, onion, etc., or else to cook the dishes in ways which will give flavor, as, for instance, by browning in fat. Rice cooked with tomatoes, macaroni with cheese, and noodles seasoned with fried onions, are familiar examples of well-seasoned cereal dishes made tasty by the use of seasoning, while rice croquettes, mock oysters (made of oatmeal), fried mush, and farina fritters are examples of food made savory by browning in a pan in deep fat.

Corn serves in more forms as a vegetable food than perhaps any other grain. The Mexican uses the corn husk to wrap the combination of corn, meat, and seasoning known as tamales. Like cracked corn or hominy, the hulled corn or lye hominy is used not only as a breakfast cereal but also as a vegetable.

But the sweet or green corn is most used as a vegetable and is one of those most highly esteemed in America. The ears are roasted or boiled and served on the cobs; or the raw or boiled corn is cut from the cob and stewed or fried or may be cooked in many ways in combination with beans, tomatoes, potatoes, fritters, etc., or served in soups or salads in corn puddings or in many other ways. Corn cut from the cob is sometimes used in making pickles or relishes. The very young cobs are also pickled whole.

THESE SALT MINES FAMOUS

Many in Galicia That Have Been Worked for as Long a Time as Seven Centuries.

Many of the world's most famous salt mines are in operation in Galicia. Those at Wielizka have been worked for nearly seven centuries, at one time being a principal source of revenue for the Polish kings. Railroads are not permitted to run near them lest their vibrations result in cave-ins. Within these mines are a labyrinth of salt-hewn streets and alleys, lined with pillared churches, staircases, restaurants, shrines, and monuments. Nearly two thousand workmen are employed in the salt mines, working in eight-hour shifts. The damp, salty atmosphere seems to shorten their days; but even at that they do not appear unhappy, in spite of the small wage of twenty cents a day they are paid. There are little lakes in the mines, sometimes thirty feet deep, which are navigated by ferryboats. Many of the little ponies which draw the cars over the tiny salt railway have not seen the light of day for generations, and are born blind.

Lasting Window Polish.

There is an art in washing windows, and if they are properly polished the operation need not be repeated for a long time. A really good polish will survive several rainstorms and will only require the dust to be removed occasionally with a dry cloth. The inside of the windows should be washed with tepid water, without soap or powder of any kind, rubbed dry with chamois and polished with cheesecloth. A solution for cleaning the outside should be made from one ounce of pulverized whiting, one ounce of grain alcohol, one ounce of liquid ammonia and a pint of water. Spray the window with clear water to remove surface dirt, and apply the solution with a soft cloth. Let this dry on. Afterward polish with cheesecloth or tissue paper. If the glass has been badly scratched, a filling may be applied. This consists of an ounce of white wax dissolved in turpentine. It should be applied before the polishing.

Few Live to Be 100 Years Old.

According to census reports, persons who live 100 years or more are a good deal like the snakes of Ireland—very scarce. The United States, with a population of more than 90,000,000, is given credit for only 46. Germany's population is 60,000,000, and its quota of centenarians is 70. Great Britain, with a population of 40,000,000, has 94. France, with 40,000,000, claims 164. Bulgaria, with 4,000,000 inhabitants, boasts of 3,300 and Roumania, with 6,000,000 people, has 3,320 centenarians. The last-named little countries eat little meat and drink a great deal of sour milk, and to this fact some attribute their much greater longevity.

Dangerous Proficiency.

"What is the matter with your last cook?"

"She was too good."

"Too good?"

"Yes. During the month she was with us my wife gained twenty pounds."

"Gracious! What did you do with her?"

"My wife?"

"No, the cook."

"My wife very cordially recommended her to a woman she hates."

ONE OF MOST ATTRACTIVE OF OUR BIRDS

Baltimore Oriole—Brilliant Orange and Black, With White Edgings.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The oriole is one of the most attractive of American birds. Both the "Baltimore" and "Bullock" varieties are described in the United States department of agriculture's Farmers' Bulletin No. 630, entitled "Some Common Birds Useful to the Farmer."

Brilliancy of plumage, sweetness of song, and food habits to which no exception can be taken are some of the striking characteristics of the Baltimore oriole. In summer it is found throughout the northern half of the United States east of the Great Plains. Its nest commands hardly less admiration than the beauty of its plumage or the excellence of its song. Hanging from the tip of the outermost bough of a stately elm, it is almost inaccessible to depredators and so strongly fastened as to bid defiance to the elements.

Observation both in the field and laboratory shows that caterpillars constitute the largest item of the fare of the oriole. The other insects consist of beetles, bugs, ants, wasps, grasshoppers and some spiders. The beetles are principally click beetles, the larvae of which are among the most destructive insects known; and the bugs include plant and bark lice, both very harmful, but so small and obscure as to be passed over unnoticed by most birds. Ants are eaten mostly in spring, grasshoppers in July and August, and wasps and spiders with considerable regularity throughout the season.

During the stay of the oriole in the United States vegetable matter amounts to only a little more than 16 per cent of its food, so that the possibility of its doing much damage to crops is very limited. The bird is accused of eating peas to a considerable extent, but remains of such were found in only two cases. One writer says that it damages grapes, but none were found in the stomachs.

The Bullock oriole is practically a counterpart of the Baltimore oriole, taking the place of that species west of the plains and throughout the Pacific coast region. It does not essentially differ in its habits of eating or in its food from its eastern relative, but it is less beautiful in plumage. The examination of 162 stomachs shows that 79 per cent of its food consists of insects, with a few spiders, a lizard, a mollusk shell and eggshells. One of the most interesting articles of food in the oriole's dietary was the black olive scale, found in 45 stomachs, and amounting to 5 per cent of the food. In several cases these scales formed 80 per cent or more of the contents, and in one, 30 individual scales could be counted. They were evidently a standard article of diet, and were eaten regularly in every month of the oriole's stay except April. The same family of insects other than scales, eaten quite regularly, make up a little more than 5 per cent of the food. They were mostly stinkbugs, leaf hoppers and tree hoppers. Plant lice were found in one stomach.

Moths, pupae and caterpillars compose the largest item of the oriole's animal food. The average consumption during its summer stay is a little more than 41 per cent. Of these, perhaps the most interesting were the pupae and larvae of the codling moth. These were found in 23 stomachs, showing that they are not an unusual article of diet. No less than 14 of the pupa cases were found in one stomach, and as they are very fragile many others may have been present, but broken beyond recognition.

The vegetable contingent of the oriole's food is mostly fruit, especially in June and July, when it takes kindly to cherries and apricots, and sometimes eats more than the fruit grower considers a fair share. However, no great complaint is made against the bird, and it is probable that as a rule it does not do serious harm. With such a good record as an insect eater it can well be spared a few cherries.

MIXING INCUBATOR EGGS WITH FRESH

Farmer Who Indulges in Practice Is Quite Liable to Injure His Own Market.

A number of poultry raisers have been in the habit of putting on the market infertile eggs that have been tested in incubators from three days to a week. As soon as the breeder finds that the eggs will not hatch he takes them out and sends them to market along with his fresh spring eggs. After the eggs have been in the incubator for this period they are distinctly stale and rot very quickly if kept any length of time. Even when just taken from the incubator these infertile eggs are not fit for boiling or poaching, although they may be used for frying, and are good for cake or certain other baked foods. These eggs when they reach the market, however, are classified as low grade No. 2.

The mixing of incubator eggs with fresh spring eggs leads the egg packers, who get their principal cold storage supply in the spring, to cut the price they pay the farmer. The spring eggs designed for keeping for winter consumption must be absolutely good. Moreover, the egg packers in the spring do not candle eggs but hold them three at a time in the hand and clink them to discover any crack and then judge their freshness by their fresh powdery look on the shell. The mixture of infertile incubator eggs with fresh eggs interferes seriously with this clinking and forces the packer to candle the eggs. He then deducts this added expense from the price he offers to the producer. Eggs which have once been subjected to the heat of the incubator cannot be stored, even though frozen.

The farmer who sells incubator eggs to the dealer, therefore, is very liable to injure his own market for fresh eggs. When dealers find a percentage of low grade incubator or other eggs in their fresh spring egg supply they lower the price for all eggs so that they will be certain that they have covered themselves against losses from this cause. The department's specialists advise farmers to use any infertile eggs they may take from their incubators for home consumption and to send only fresh eggs to market.

Look at Separator Oil.

Pay close attention to the oil feed in the separator when the weather is cold. The oil then thickens and the oil supply will naturally need to be turned on more, or the machine, running at such high rate of speed, will be greatly worn out, perhaps ruined.

Pullets Lay Too Early.

Pullets hatched too early frequently begin laying too early, and molt in fall and then molt with the hens. Then they do not begin to lay much if any sooner, than hens.

KILL CROP PESTS IN EARLY SPRING

Plans for Eradication of Cornstalk Borer, Chinch Bug and Other Insects.

Cornstalk Borer—Plowing under and burning stubble.

Cornroot Worm—Crops should be rotated with oats and other crops.

Army or Cotton Caterpillar—After cotton has been gathered in winter the field should be burned over, and if the worms appear the following year paris green should be used liberally.

Cutworm—If the land is thoroughly broken prior to a cold spell and allowed to freeze it will serve to destroy many of the eggs and larvae of the worm in the ground. Land infested should be planted very thickly and thinned to a stand after the cutworms have had their share.

Chinch Bug—This bug spends the winter months in the thickets and wild grass areas of the field and comes out in early spring to do its devilment. It is therefore a good plan to burn over all wild grass patches where the bug is troublesome, and when he makes his appearance spray with paris green.

GUINEAS ARE MOST PROFITABLE FOWL

Birds Are Industrious in Hunting for Their Food—Large Range Should Be Given.

Taking into consideration the little trouble and cost of raising, guineas are a most profitable fowl. They hunt for food in the woods and fields, and do not come home to get feed as long as they can forage elsewhere.

Each farm should have at least a few guineas. Large range should be given, as the fowls will not thrive when cooped up.

Guineas are also good watch dogs. They give an alarm if animals approach, and keep it up until the enemy has left.

A good bird will annually lay about 135 eggs, which can be sold for the same price as hens' eggs.

The cost of raising guineas is almost nothing.

Color of Egg Shells.

The color of egg shells in no way influences the composition of the egg. Dark shelled eggs are no richer than white shelled eggs.

More Milk From Cows.

It is possible to make cows that freshen in the fall produce more milk than when they freshen in the spring.

Contaminated Milk.

Milk that has once been contaminated with foreign substance can never be thoroughly cleaned.

Bidding for Culture Center of America

WHILE European nations are discussing between fights the question of which is the most cultured, two nations of South America are gradually acquiring the title, in the opinion of travelers to the southern hemisphere. Of course no European nation will yield the title to any American country, yet the United States may have to surrender all claims to the culture championship of the new world unless we progress more than we have.

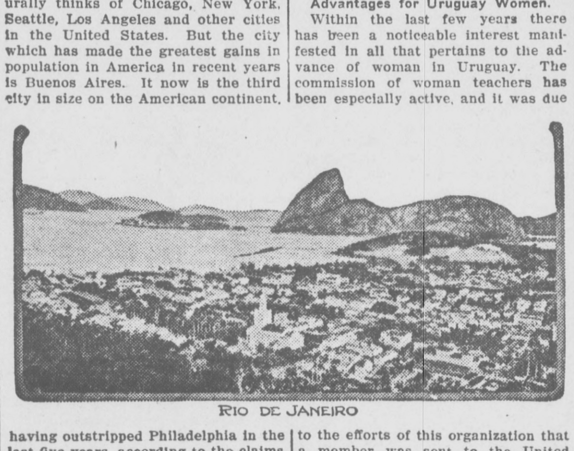
A half-century ago South America, except Brazil and Guiana, was emerging from a state of chaos following the fight for freedom from Spain. Brazil even then had attained some distinction as a culture center, because it had been the home of a European king, but the court of Rio de Janeiro was never popular as a resort for European kings, and the emperor of Brazil rarely had guests from across the water. When Brazil decided to establish a republic a score of years ago, the emperor was given a pension and sent away to exile. He took up his residence in Paris and the last claim to a royal palace and court America could boast was lost.

But the pomp of royalty continued in the capital of the new republic, and there is still an appearance of royal influence around the capital city. Rio de Janeiro is one of the most beautiful capitals of the world. All that was good in old-world development of old-world beauty was adopted by the Brazilians in laying out their parkways and beauty spots.

And Rio had more beauty spots to start with than any European city. It is a town of wonderful natural attractiveness and charm. This has been used to the best advantage.

Buenos Aires' Rapid Growth.

The other aspirant to be the great American city of culture is Buenos Aires, capital of Argentine Republic. When one is asked the name of the fastest growing American city he naturally thinks of Chicago, New York, Seattle, Los Angeles and other cities in the United States. But the city which has made the greatest gains in population in America in recent years is Buenos Aires. It now is the third city in size on the American continent, having outstripped Philadelphia in the last five years, according to the claims of the people of Argentine. In 1910 it was the fourth city of America, with Philadelphia third. The fifth city in America is Rio de Janeiro.



RIO DE JANEIRO

When one goes to the dictionary to define culture, he will find that it is the application of labor or other means to improve, correct, train or refine man's physical or mental condition. The two South American cities have done more in the last fifteen years to improve, correct, train or refine the people of their cities than any other cities of the world. Then, going back to the definition, we must conclude they are cultured.

In many respects we look down on Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro. We consider the people there in the light of gamblers and high livers. They know less than we do about cutting down the cost of living, for food prices are higher there than here. The people are in debt and their educational system is different from ours. We consider our system of education the best, but they think their system is more direct. They believe we waste our time on nonessentials.

The South Americans now are trying to get the American university for one of their cities. They believe the educational capital should be south of the equator. Wouldn't Rio make a fine university town, with its miles of ocean and bay front, with its hills, its rows of palms and its theaters and fine streets?

Sao Paulo Rivals Rio.

Near to Rio is Sao Paulo, capital of one of the most prosperous states in Brazil. Sao Paulo makes no denial of the fact that it aims to rival Rio de Janeiro itself, both in attractiveness and in providing such high-class entertainment as a cosmopolitan center is expected to supply.

The municipal opera house is an institution in which Sao Paulo has a right to take pride. Few opera houses in the world surpass this magnificent structure, and in the season the best talent that money can obtain is brought to the city for the enjoyment of this extremely music-loving people. Opera is something that every Sao Paulan delights in. Italian and French companies are regular attractions, and there is also a fair sprinkling of native performers. Brazilians are loyal to a degree, and in recent years there has been a decided effort to give the fullest encouragement to home talent.

Although Sao Paulo was founded in 1553, it has grown so fast and become so thoroughly modernized that few architectural signs remain of the older period. The city stands on several hills, and it is characteristic of the whole place that every building of importance is situated on an eminence. This is also the case with the municipal opera house. From whatever direction it is viewed the structure makes a striking picture. The large and beautiful public garden in the center of the city is also one of the features of the community.

In the immediate vicinity of this city is a building erected in honor of the event which separated the country from Portugal in 1822. This independence building contains what is thought to be the largest fresco painting in the world, showing Dom Pedro of Braganza, then regent of Brazil, surrounded by his generals, proclaiming the independence of the new nation.

Not only is the culture idea foremost in the minds of the people of Brazil and Argentine, but in all South American nations the idea is uppermost.

Advantages for Uruguay Women.

Within the last few years there has been a noticeable interest manifested in all that pertains to the advance of woman in Uruguay. The commission of woman teachers has been especially active, and it was due to the efforts of this organization that a member was sent to the United States, a while ago, to study the American systems of public instruction. It was as a result of this investigation that the plan was worked out to establish the normal training course.

This course is to be both theoretical and practical. It is to take up the work in its entirety. A graduate of this normal school will obtain a certificate as teacher of woman's vocations and may aspire to a position as permanent teacher in the department for the professional instruction of women which it is purposed to establish soon as a branch of the public school system of Montevideo.

While the women of Montevideo are rapidly absorbing information as to many essentials connected with household affairs, throughout the country sections there is the greatest need for more specific training along this line. In the interest of greater economy it has been decided to extend the teaching work so as to include manual training with a view to improving home affairs, and it is therefore expected that the normal course in this capital will be a boon to the whole country.

The government has been liberal in appropriating money for public schools, and it is anticipated that the allowance for the normal course will be large enough to warrant a complete teaching course with a view to extension.

Sawed-Off Sermon.

A man's busy day is when he stays at home to rest and his wife gets to do a few little odd jobs around the house.

Valuable Pearl.

A large pearl found recently in western Australia was reported on as follows by the secretary of the fisheries department: "The gem was found in a blister in the adductor muscle of a five-pound mother of pearl shell. The blister was 1¼ inch long, 1 inch wide and seven-eighths of an inch in height. This blister, on being opened, was found to contain a perfectly round pearl of 100 grams, being cleaned down to 96 grams. The pearl, although marked slightly, is a very valuable one, and if it can be cleaned to a perfect luster and should retain its shape, it should realize $40,000."

Play a Bigger Part.

So many people drift into disappointment and dreariness because they are dissatisfied with the materials of life, and would like to play a bigger part than they are entitled to play. It is all a deep mistake, the worst mistake a man can make. It is not the impresion a man makes on life that matters; it is the impression which he makes upon himself.—North American Review.

Mecca Always Storm Center.

The history of Mecca has been eventful. Mahometan legend holds that it was inhabited by Ishmael, whose posterity was supplanted by the Banu Jurbum of Yemen, who in their turn were supplanted by the Khuza, also of Yemen, in the year 210 A. D. About 450 a certain Kussai of the Koreish family, and an ancestor of Mahomet seized the Kaaba, and his family is supposed to reign there today. It was here that Mahomet was born, and the same year the city was menaced by the Abyssinians. Its patricians were at first opposed to the prophet. But eight years after he had fled to Medina, they capitulated.

More Dire Threat.

There was trouble in the back yard. Six-year-old Billy had thrown a stone at a boy in the next yard, who was making vociferous threats. "If you throw another stone," he yelled, "I'll sick my dog on you!" "Huh!" replied Billy "If you come into my yard I'll sick my mother on you!"—Youth's Companion.

Feel All Used Up?

Does your back ache constantly? Do you have sharp twinges when stooping or lifting? Do you feel all used up—as if you could just go no further?

Kidney weakness brings great discomfort. What with backache, headache, dizziness and urinary disturbances it is no wonder one feels all used up.

Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of just such cases. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

A Virginia Case

Mrs. A. J. Aumack, Tenth St., West Point, Va., says: "I was in such bad shape with kidney trouble that I could hardly get around. It seemed as though there was a heavy weight tied to the small of my back. The pain was almost unbearable. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me after doctors' treatment failed. I have since been in good health."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Rheumacide

The Reliable Remedy for lumbago, gout and RHEUMATISM

GETS AT THE JOINTS FROM THE INSIDE

For sale by all druggists

DRIVE MALARIA OUT OF THE SYSTEM

BABEK for That Tired Feeling

A GOOD TONIC AND APPETIZER

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

DROPSY TREATED, usually gives quick relief, soon removes swelling and short breath, often gives entire relief in 15 to 25 days. Trial treatment sent FREE. DR. THOMAS E. GREEN, Successor to Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box A, Chatsworth, Ga.

PLAYFUL DOG CHOKES BOY

Tragic End for New York Youngster That Came With Tug-of-War Game With Puppy.

Thomas Santerano, five years of age, and his cousin, Angelina, aged seven, were playing in the yard of their home with a cloth dog, sliding him down a cellar door and now and then tying him to clotheslines that dangled from a fire escape.

A real dog, unkempt, lean, and no lineage whatever, entered the yard and the children forgot the cloth dog to play with the stranger.

Thomas, standing on the cellar door, flipped the clothesline, and the dog seized it. He tugged one way and Thomas the other the boy slipping around on the cellar door and laughing. In some way the rope got about his neck. He tugged to free himself and the dog resisted.

The little girl didn't understand why her cousin didn't shout and laugh any more. She ran screaming into the tenement. When the neighbors came they found the boy dead. They drove the dog away and carried the boy to his mother.—New York Sun.

The Extreme.

"This fee business is a nuisance. You have to give one everywhere to get the least service."

"I know it. Even if you want to speak politely to a lady, you have to tip your hat."

Some men remain bachelors because they are unable to choose between beauty and intellect.

SOME HARD KNOCKS

Woman Gets Rid of "Coffee Habit."

The injurious action of coffee on the hearts of many persons is well known by physicians to be caused by caffeine. This is the drug found by chemists in coffee and tea.

A woman suffered a long time with severe heart trouble and finally her doctor told her she must give up coffee, as that was the principal cause of the trouble. She writes:

"My heart was so weak it could not do its work properly. My husband would sometimes have to carry me from the table, and it would seem that I would never breathe again.

"The doctor told me that coffee was causing the weakness of my heart. He said I must stop it, but it seemed I could not give it up until I was down in bed with nervous prostration.

"For eleven weeks I lay there and suffered. Finally husband brought home some Postum and I quit coffee and started new and right. Slowly I got well. Now I do not have any headaches, nor those spells with weak heart. We know it is Postum that helped me. The Dr. said the other day: 'I never thought you would be what you are.' I used to weigh 92 pounds and now I weigh 158.

"Postum has done much for me and I would not go back to coffee again, for I believe it would kill me if I kept at it. Postum must be prepared according to directions on pkg., then it has a rich flavor and with cream is fine."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost per cup about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

ODESSA

Mr. Fred Plummer of Wilmington, was an over Sunday visitor with his parents here.

Mrs. William Ginn has been spending a few days with Mrs. Harry Plummer.

Miss Alice Brown returned to Frederick, Md., this week where she is attending school.

Miss Viola Smith, of the Women's College, Newark, has been visiting her mother Mrs. Ella Smith part of the week.

Mrs. John McCoy add daughter Miss Alice McCoy were guests of relatives in Wilmington on Wednesday.

Mr. Irvin Niblet was a visitor in Wilmington Saturday of last week,

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Berry, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with his mother Mrs. A. B. Berry.

Miss Anna May Berry, of Wilmington, spent part of last week with her mother.

Mrs. Harvey Tindley, of Pennsgrove, is the guest of her mother Mrs. A. B. Berry this week.

Miss Blanche Wiest was a Wilmington visitor on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bush, of Wilmington, has been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Townsend this week.

The Parent-teacher's Association of this town held a meeting in the Red Men's Hall on Thursday evening. An interesting program had been arranged and was enjoyed by all present. Dr. Wagner made the address. The music and recitations were excellent and were rendered by Mrs. Carey and some of the older pupils of the school.

PORT PENN

Mrs. John Dolbow is spending a couple of weeks with her parents in Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. M. Faunce spent last week with her sister Mrs. D. S. Bendler in New Castle.

Mrs. J. K. Davis has returned after several days visit with her sister Mrs. George Lockerman in Camden, N. J.

Mrs. Nellie Fortner and son Howard, of Wilmington, spent Easter Sunday with her father Nathan Yearsley and family.

B. W. Yearsley and wife entertained part of last week, her brother Arthur Huston and friend Miss Ethel Prettyman, of Seaford, Del.

Owing to the severe snow storm on Saturday the minister appointed for the M. E. Church was unable to get here and there were no services in the M. E. Church.

The Italians employed on the stone dyke at Reedy Island and who have their quarters in the villiage will give an entertainment in the P. O. S. of A. Hall on Saturday evening for the benefit of both churches. As there are a great many fine singers and several musicians in the crowd it is expected they will give a pretty good show. We hope the townspeople will appreciate the spirit in which it is given and attend, as only a small admission of 10 cents will be charged.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Townsend, Del., March 25th, 1915.
Appoquinimink Castle No. 19 K. G. E.
of Townsend, Del.,

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his wise providence to remove from our midst our friend and Bro. W. G. Knotts and

WHERAS, by his kindly disposition and love for our order, his never failing devotion to its principles having been a member almost since its institution makes our loss the more great, his life was worthy of emulation always ready to do his duty as he saw it; and to his family we commend his example to be proud of and our loss is his Eternal gain. How we will miss him and pray God that his richest blessing may rest upon those left behind, and be it

Resolved, That our Charter be draped for thirty days and copies be printed in the Middletown papers also a copy be sent to the Family of Deceased Bro.

Respectfully Submitted in
F., V. and H.

JOHN D. STRADLEY
E. M. SHOCKLEY } Committee
W. A. SCOTT

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

The Transcript $1.00

CHESAPEAKE CITY

Miss Agnes Davidson is taking a course at Goldey College.

Miss Helen H. Windle spent the Easter holidays with her parents at West Grove, Pa.

Mrs. Annie T. Malster, of Baltimore, Md., is visiting her mother Mrs. Annie Conrey.

Mr. George Borem, of Wilmington, Del., spent the past week-end with his parents here.

Miss Laura Laws visited her sister Mrs. Geoffrey Hunt, of Philadelphia, Pa., during the holidays.

Miss Maggie Lum, of Womans' College Newark, Del., spent the holidays with her parents on the Manor.

Miss Nannie H. Wright, of Mt. St. Agnes College, spent the past week-end with her mother Mrs. Margaret Wright.

Miss Alice Hopper has returned to Smith College, Massachusetts after spending two weeks with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Shuman, of Baltimore, Md., have been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Tatman.

The fire-men of town will give a dance in the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening, April 16th. Music by Jacobs orchestra.

Mr. Theodore Caldwell, of New York and Mrs. Jennie Caldwell, of Port Deposit, Md., visited Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Caldwell on Monday.

Miss Genevieve Byers, formerly of this town, was married to Mr. John K. Johnston, of Newark, Del, on Wednesday, April 7th, 1915, at Swathmore, Pa.

Miss Ethel M. Ellison, of Philadelphia, and friend Miss Pearl Davis, of Connecticut, spent the Easter holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Ellison Sr.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. George Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT ASPRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA
EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY
During APRIL, 1915,
From 7 to 12 A. M.

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1915
From 9 to 11 A. M.

A. G. COX'S OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
SATURDAY, APRIL 24th, 1915
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28th, 1915
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, APRIL 25th, 1915
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S WOODKEEPER,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICETO TAXPAYERS —OF— APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART,
IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY MONDAY.
During APRIL, 1915,
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

N. W. VANHORN,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 24TH DAY OF APRIL, 1915,
at 10 o'clock a m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot of land with the three-story brick wheelwright and blacksmith shop thereon erected, situate in the the city of Wilmington, county of New Castle and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Walnut street and the northerly side of Third street; thence along said side of Third street westerly, forty-two feet to Augustus Dennis line; thence northerly, parallel with Walnut street along said line fifty-eight feet to a stake in line of land of "The Board of Public Education of Wilmington"; thence therewith easterly, parallel with Third street, forty-two feet to the aforesaid westerly side of Walnut street, and thence therewith southerly, fifty-eight feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Katie Davies, surviving mortgagor (William W. Davies, co-mortgagor, being deceased), and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., March 30, 1915.

SHEBIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 24TH DAY OF APRIL, 1915
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz:

All, That certain lot or piece of land, situate in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle and State of Delaware, with four dwelling houses thereon erected, known as Nos. 323 West Front street, and Nos 102, 104 106 West Street, more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at the intersection of the northerly side of Front Street with the easterly side of West Street;thence along said side of Front Street, easterly twenty-five feet and eleven inches to a point, thence northerly, parallel with West Street, fifty seven feet four and one-eighth inches to another point; thence westerly, parallel with Front Street, twenty five feet, eleven and five eighth inches to the said easterly side of West Street, and thence therewith southerly, fifty seven feet, six and one fourth inches to the place of Beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Guiseppe Viloni and Concetta Viloni his wife mortgagors and t. t. s. and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 8th, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Als Lev Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 17TH DAY OF APRIL, 1915,
at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West street at the distance of one hundred and eighteen feet easterly from the easterly side of Eighteenth street; thence southerly and parallel with Eigtheenth street one hundred and forty-five feet ten inches to a corner; thence easterly and parallel with West street forty feet to a corner; thence northerly and parallel with Eighteenth street one hundred and forty-five feet ten inches to the southerly side of West street, and thence westerly along said side of West street forty feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized aud taken in execution as the property of John T. McCracken, (widower mortgagor, and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., March 30, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County Delaware.

ON SATURDAY
THE 24TH DAY OF APRIL, 1915
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz:

All, That certain lot or piece of land with a two story brick dwelling house thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:-

BEGINNING on the Easterly side of Sixth Avenue between Brown and Coleman Streets, at the distance of 159 feet and eight inches from the southerly side of Brown Street; thence easterly and parallel with Brown street eighty feet to a stake; thence southerly and parallel with Sixth Avenue sixteen feet to another corner; thence Westerly and parallel with the aforesaid Brown Street eighty feet to the aforesaid Easterly side of Sixth Avenue, and thence thereby Northerly sixteen feet to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Pasquale Aceto and Felice N. Aceto, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 8th, 1915

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Order of Sale to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 17TH DAY OF APRIL, 1915,
at 10 o'clock a. m.,

the following described Personal Property, viz:

Fifty shares of the Common Capital Stock of the National Steel Tie Company, a corporation of the State of Delaware, the certificate representing the said Fifty shares of said stock being number.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Anthony McGarvey, trading as Federal Products Company, and to be sold by

HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., March 30, 1915.

Notice!

I, JENNIE C. ARMSTRONG, the tenant and occupant of the house situated at Odessa, School District No. 61, St. Georges Hundred, County of New Castle and State of Delaware in compliance with the requirements of the Acts of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice that I shall apply in writing to the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle county, on Monday, the third day of May, A. D. 1915, being the next term of said court, for a license for said house as an inn or tavern, for the sale therein of intoxicating liquors in less quantities than one quart to be drunk on the premises and the following respectable citizens of said school districts, at least six of whom are substanial free-holders of said school district recommend the said application.

William C. McCoy, Jacob Muehlberger
William P. Gremminger, John Heller
Harry Wiest, William Gremminger
Malcolm Croft, Johm M. Gremminger
John Heller, Jr. Charles Kronemier
William Heller Eugene S. Long.
Charles V. Armstrong, Jose Coll
Andrew Wiest,

JENNIE C. ARMSTRONG.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH C. ARMSTRONG, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Joseph C. Armstrong late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Jennie C. Armstrong, on the Twelfth day of March A. D. 1915 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administratrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administratrix on or before the Twelfth day of March A. D. 1916 or abide by the law in this behalf

JENNIE C. ARMSTRONG,
Administratrix.

Address
Mrs. Jennie C. Armstrong,
Odessa, Del.

Howard Watches
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, - Delaware

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS
DENTIST
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

JOS. R. HELDMYER
Cash Store
Groceries

Eggs 17 and 2?c, agents for Odessa Creamery Butter 39c, Acme Famous King Midas Bread, Chesapeake Baking Co. Pound, Marble, Fruit and Layer Cake.

Salt and Fresh Meats, especially a fine lot of home and city dressed meat at reduced price.

Vegetables, Foreign and Domestic Fruit in Season

Save your Tickets, get 2 per cent. off.

STORE, BROAD & MAIN STREET
PHONE NO. 223 MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Do You Contemplate Building a New Home or Installing Heat or Plumbing Fixtures in Your Present One?

If so let us estimate on the cost of the same for you. No costs to you. We have on exhibition a complete line of Kitchen and Bath-room Fixtures in our show room at Seventh and French streets, Wilmington, Delaware. Where there are no Sewers Septic Drainage a Specialty. None but licensened plumbers who must stand an examination of 70 per cent. or over employed.

All Material and Work Guaranteed.

THE BAILY HEATING AND PLUMBING COMPANY
Seventh and French Sts., Wilmington, Del.

Security Trust and SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

CAPITAL	$ 600,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS .	775,000
DEPOSITS . . .	2,500,000

The successful couduct of your business depends largely upon your Trust Company connection what service you receive from the Company of your choice—whether it is courteous, obliging and personal. This is the kind of service we render to all our patrons in all our departments. We are sure you will be much pleased and find great advantage in having an account with us.

OFFICERS

Benjamin Nields, President
John S Rossell, Vice President and Secretary.
L. Scott Townsend, Vice President Treasurer.
Harry J. Ellison, Assistant Sec.
Levi L. Maloney, Assistant Treas.

Singer Sewing Machines

I wish to inform the public that I have accepted the agency for the celebrated Singer Sewing Machines for this locality, and will be glad to show you the many good merrits of this machine at any time or place and explain, on reasonable terms. A large lot of machines constantly on hand.

B. F. Gallagher
Middletown, Del.

Shoe Reparing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Owen T. Chance

Contracting
HOUSE PAINTER
Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.

PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

UNDER GARMENTS AT UNDER PRICES

WE MAKE "UNDERPRICES" ON OUR UNDERGARMENTS BECAUSE WE BUY LOTS OF THEM AND GET THE "BIG QUANTITY" PRICE. BUYING LOW MAKES US ABLE TO SELL LOW.

COME IN AND BRING THE WHOLE FAMILY AND LET US FIT THEM OUT FROM HOSE TO COLLAR.

GET ALL OF YOUR THINGS AT ONE TIME. THIS SAVES TROUBLES.

Get National Mazda Lamps at New Reduced Prices

Here are the New Prices on Colonial Mazda Lamps.

15 Watt - - -	27c each
25 Watt - - -	27c each
40 Watt - - -	27c each
60 Watt - - -	36c each
100 Watt - - -	65c each

J. B. Messick
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Banning's Pure Food Store

Porch Rockers

At last the balmy porch weather! And we've a lot of the strongest made Rockers with arms we ever sold, and strange to say, for less money than the frailer ones used to bring!

Very stoutly made with 1 3-4 inch posts, strongly backed and seated with tough woven rattan, double-stay rounds front, back and sides—an exceptionally easy, durable Porch Rocker, in green or natural wood, for only $2 50.

Also Reed Rockers, strongly built all over, with broad roll-woven arms, backs and sides, braced at every point, roomy, comfortable, $3.25.

Aluminum Ware

The Great Northern Mfg. Co's. best goods—heavy, guaranteed cooking utensils of all sorts, Berlin kettles, saucepans, cups, tea kettles, cereal cookers, strainers, coffee pots, "Dutch" stock pots, covered and open, all of various sizes, and for prices that will surprise you. For example, a fine quart sauce pan for 25c. A big self-basting roaster for $1 25 and the rest ditto cheap.

Our stock of Glass Agate—white and blue ware is new and large and going at reduced prices. See our big No. 8 Nickel-copper tea kettle made by the Banner Stamping Works, only $1.25.

Adjustable Window Screens

The latest and best thing in Screens, 9 inches high, 38in. wide—sliding adjustment made of breathing canvas. Two of these set top and bottom in a window, gives an ideal ventilation to a room. Also Adjustable wire Screens in the old widths.

Window Curtains and Rods

Just in, a stock of Columbia Mills Window Curtains, all colors—prices low, 10c to 65c. Also new lot adjustable Curtain Rods in brass and white enamel. Non-Stoop Dust Pans with long handles that save tired housekeepers the backache. Every woman is delighted with them.

Sunshine Biscuits

Don't miss seeing the latest and best thing in pastry—the truly wonderful, delicious creations of the Loose-Wiles Co., of New York—the biggest bakery in the world, whose appetizing Biscuits are revolutionizing the trade. Their expert gives a demonstration at our store May 8th. Don't miss it.

M. BANNING & SON
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

OUR FURNITURE

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you though to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON, Middletown, Del.